"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, somewhat cooler Thursday; Friday, fair; moderate west and northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,927. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

CANAL TO BE FREE ONLY TO COASTERS

Conferrees Agree to Deny Free Tolls to American Owned Vessels in Foreign Trade.

BUT ALLOW THEM REGISTRY

And Exempt Foreign Shipbuilding Materials from Duty—Amended Bill Up in Both Houses To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A complete agreement was reached by the Conference Committee on the Panama Canal bill to-day, retaining in effect practically everything proposed by the House, as well as some of the Senate changes which broadened the scope of the measure. The agreement eliminates, however, the Senate amendment extending the free toll provision for American coastwise ships to include American ships in the foreign trade.

The principal points in the conference agreement are:

First—The Williams amendment admitting foreign-built ships to American registry, when exclusively of American ownership, has been completely redrafted so as to state more accurately the conditions upon which they may be admitted to American registry.

Second—A new provision, admitting free of duty American materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction or repair of vessels of American registry built in the United States.

Third—A provision exempting foreign-built vessels, when admitted to American registry, from the payment of duty imposed by the Payne tariff law.

Fourth—The original House provision allowing vessels "engaged in the American coastwise trade" to use the canal free of tolls sought to amend this to vessels "exclusively in the coastwise trade" was eliminated.

Fifth—The House provision prohibiting railroads from owning or controlling after Jan. 1, 1914, any common carrier by water, with which the railroad competes, is retained. The Senate amended this provision so as to limit the prohibition to railroad-owned vessels using the canal. The conference agreement makes it apply to railroad-owned vessels "operated through the Panama Canal or elsewhere."

Sixth—With only a verbal change, the amendment prohibiting the use of the canal by trust-owned vessels is retained, if the trust owning the vessel is doing business in violation of the Sherman law.

Seventh—The Bourne amendment to prohibit railroad ownership, if injurious to the public, of competing water lines, other than those using the canal, has been redrafted to meet the constitutional question raised against it. Instead of prohibiting this by direction the conference agreement proposes to abolish it by indirection by allowing the Inter-State Commerce Commission, when satisfied that such line is operated to the advantage of the public, to extend the time in which such water service may be continued beyond July 1, 1914.

The most striking single question is the proposition to admit foreign-built, American-owned vessels to American registry in the foreign trade, but not to engage in coastwise trade. The conference agreement will accomplish the same purpose by amending the revised statutes to read as follows:

Section 4,132—Vessels built within the United States and belonging wholly to citizens thereof; and vessels which may be captured in war by citizens of the United States and lawfully condemned as prizes, or which may be adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States; and sea-going vessels, whether steam or sail, which have been certified by the Steamboat Inspection Service as safe to carry dry and perishable cargo, not more than five years old at the time they apply for registry, wherever built, which are to engage in trade only with foreign countries or with the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila, being wholly owned by citizens of the United States or corporations organized and chartered under the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, the President and managing Directors of which shall be citizens of the United States, and no others, may be registered as directed in this title. Foreign-built vessels registered pursuant to this act shall not engage in the coastwise trade, provided that a foreign-built yacht, pleasure boat, or vessel, used or intended to be used for trade, admitted to American registry pursuant to this section, shall not be exempt from the collection of ad valorem duty provided in Section 37 of the act of Aug. 5, 1909, (the Payne tariff act.) That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction or repair of vessels built in the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building or repair of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, may be imported into the United States free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided further that such vessels so admitted under the provisions of this section may contract with the Postmaster General under the act of March 3, 1891, (the Ocean Mail Subsidy act,) so long as such vessels shall in all respects comply with the provisions and requirements of said act.

The Bourne amendment was drafted by Senator Root, and intended to divorce vessels, other than those using the canal, from railroad ownership, if the effect of that ownership was injurious to the public, was challenged as to its constitutionality immediately after the Senate acted and characterized as a "joker." The Conference Committee strikes out the Bourne-Root amendment and substitutes for it this new language:

If the Inter-State Commerce Commission be of the opinion that any such existing specified service by water other than through the Panama Canal is being operated in the interests of the public and is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, or that such service neither excludes, prevents, nor retards competition by other vessels on the route by water under consideration, the Inter-State Commerce Commission may by order extend the time in which such service by water may continue to be operated beyond July 1, 1914. In every case of such extension the rates, schedules, and practices of such water carrier shall be filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission and shall be subject to the act to regulate commerce and all amendments thereto, in the same manner and to the same extent as is the railroad or other common carrier controlling such water carrier, or interested in any manner in its operation, provided any application for extension under the terms of this provision, filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission prior to July 1, 1914, but for any reason not heard and disposed of before said date, may be considered and granted thereafter.

The House conferrees agreed to the Senate amendment providing that the rate of tolls may be larger upon vessels in ballast than upon vessels carrying passengers and cargo. The original House bill provided that the tolls to be charged should not exceed the equivalent of $1.25 per net registered ton "nor be less than the estimated proportionate cost of the actual maintenance and operation of the canal." The Senate agreed to a maximum toll rate, but struck out the requirement that the charge should not be less than "the estimated proportionate cost of actual maintenance and operation" of the canal. The conference agreement preserves the maximum of $1.25, but fixes a minimum by providing that the charge shall not be less than 75 cents a ton. The conference agreement restores the provision, eliminated by the Senate, stipulating that the toll for each passenger shall not exceed $1.50.

Two of the six members of the Conference Committee, Senator Brandegee and Representative Frederick C. Stevens of Minnesota, declined to sign the report. Those who did attach their names to the agreement were Senators Bristow and Simons and Representatives Adamson and Sims.

The conference agreement will be reported to the House and Senate to-morrow, and it is believed that it will be subject to some opposition before it is agreed to. In dropping out the Senate amendment giving free passage to American ships engaged in foreign trade, the committee met the opposition of those who considered this a direct violation of the treaty with Great Britain.

VOTE FOR ONE BATTLESHIP.

House Democrats Rescind Declaration Against Increasing Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Democrats of the House, in caucus to-day, rescinded their former declaration against the authorization of any battleships as part of this year's naval programme, and adopted a resolution authorizing the House conferees on the Naval Appropriation bill to agree to the authorization of one new battleship.

This is the fifth caucus the Democrats have held on battleships. Its action is expressive of the compromise reached between the "large" and "small" navy men to prevent a wide split in their party ranks. Without such action the hands of the House conferees would have been tied, and Democrats generally in the House could not have voted for one or two battleships without laying themselves open to the charge of bolting the binding caucus decision of their party.

Chairman Padgett of the House Naval Committee offered the resolution, which was adopted after very little debate. Representative Sulzer of New York, who has been leading the two-battleship fight, tried to obtain consideration for a resolution allowing Democrats to vote as they please on the battleship question. Representative Padgett made a point of order, which Chairman Burleson promptly sustained, against the Sulzer proposal. Speaker Clark delivered a harmony speech, pleading for party peace and declaring one battleship was a good compromise between no battleships and two of them. Mr. Sulzer wanted assurances that the Senate conferrees would accept the one-battleship compromise. Chairman Padgett gave this assurance. Mr. Sulzer, however, announced that he would vote for two battleships, and denounced the folly of making a partisan issue of the navy.

Unlike the four preceding caucuses, there was an absence of bitterness of feeling, and by a rising vote of 95 to 11 the resolution of recession was put through. It is expected that the Senate will agree to the one battleship plan, ending the deadlock over the Naval bill.

There were present at the secret meeting 126 members, representing all opinions on the subject of appropriations for naval expansion, and of these twenty refrained from voting. While the solid support of the majority will not be given to the battleship programme, the leaders are confident that they will have far more than the necessary strength when aligned with the Republican "friends of the navy."

An effort will be made to have the warship to be authorized the largest and most formidable fighting craft ever laid down. The vessel, if its sponsors win their fight, would be equal in fighting ability to any two battleships below the dreadnought size, and far superior to any of the latter class now afloat. A sharp fight is expected on this issue, however, both on the ground of extravagance, and the contention of many members of the Naval Affairs Committees of both the Senate and House that such a craft would be unwieldy and expensive to maintain.

ARTIST, 75, TO WED WIDOW, 72

J. C. Gillet and Mrs. Kendall Get a Marriage License.

A white-haired couple strolled arm in arm into the City Hall yesterday afternoon and went directly to the Bureau of Marriage Licenses. Stroking the arm of his compainon, the man asked for a license blank and filled it out. The paper revealed the names of John Christopher Gillet, 75 years old, of 112 East Eighty-eighth Street, artist and traveler, and Mrs. Rachel Kendall, 72 years, of the same address. The wedding will take place to-day, and after it they will depart for Switzerland. Mr. Gillet said that he and Mrs. Kendall had been friends for years.

Mr. Gillet has been accustomed to spend several months each year at his little villa near Geneva, Switzerland, painting. He has returned annually to visit his grandchildren in America. When he last returned to New York he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Kendall and found her to be a woman of literary attainment and a ready listener to his accounts of Switzerland.

Climbing dark flights of stairs to Mr. Gillet's fourth floor apartment last night a TIMES reporter entered a narrow hall and knocked at the first door, where a light gleamed over the transom. Through the door could be heard the merry sizzle of a frying pan. The veteran artist himself answered the raps on the door. He was asking what his visitor wanted when a little gray-haired woman suddenly interposed, thrust him back into the room, and, peering through the crack of the door which she had partially closed, said abruptly:

"You are one of those reporters, and I can tell you now that the story is all a mistake. We've been married for a year."

Persons living in the house said Mrs. Kendall had taken rooms there last Saturday, stating at the time that she was the wife of Mr. Gillet. It was said that Mr. Gillet was struck down by an automobile in Twenty-third Street last Winter and spent several weeks in Bellevue, and that during this time Mrs. Kendall had not visited him.

$25 IS ENOUGH FOR THREE.

Secretary Nagel Overrules New York Decision on Support Question.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Secretary Nagel, overruling a decision by immigration officials of New York that a salary of $25 a week is not sufficient to support three persons in the United States, to-day authorized the admission to this country of Mary and Cecilie Fleming, two elderly sisters of Dublin, Ireland.

The women landed Aug. 10 and sought permission to make their home with their nephew, John F. Byrne, a newspaper reporter of New York, whom they had reared from infancy to manhood. Although Byrne, an unmarried man, declared his intention of supporting his aunts, who took the place of his parents, who died when he was 2 years old, an immigration board of special inquiry at Ellis Island held that his weekly stipend of $25 might result in the aliens becoming public charges. He will need that to take care of himself, they reported. The Secretary disagreed and cancelled the order for deportation.

LAWYER SENT TO JAIL.

William H. Hanford Adjudged in Contempt of Court.

Because he refused to pay over to his client $6,555.50, which he had received in foreclosing a mortgage on her property, Supreme Court Justice Bischoff committed William H. Hanford, an attorney of 35 Nassau Street, to jail yesterday as being in contempt of court.

Hanford was retained by Mrs. Maria E. Havens for the purpose of foreclosing a mortgage on her estate, known as the Brady Farm, in Westmoreland County, Va. According to the papers Hanford followed directions as far as the mortgage was concerned, but, although he was petitioned on July 12 last to settle with his client, he neglected to do so. Sheriff Harburger will execute the order of the Supreme Court to-day.

FOR NERVOUS DISORDER, insomnia, mental exhaustion and lassitude take Horsford's Acid Phosphate, an excellent tonic for nerves and stomach.—Adv.

COLONEL PUTS ODELL IN THE ANANIAS CLUB

Roosevelt Denies His Testimony That He Solicited $240,000 from Harriman in 1904.

BRANDS HIM AS DISHONEST

Odell, in Contradicting Sheldon, Says 'Politicians Sometimes Tell White Lies'—Spent $500,000 in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 14.—Ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell was made a member in high standing of the Ananias Club by Col. Roosevelt to-night after he was told of Mr. Odell's testimony in Washington, before the Senate committee investigating campaign contributions, about the $240,000 raised by the late E. H. Harriman in the 1904 campaign. The Colonel listened intently while the newspaper men told him what Mr. Odell had said concerning the use of $40,000 of the fund by the National Campaign Committee, and how it came about that the fund was raised. He then said:

"I am not interested in Mr. Odell's hearsay evidence about what happened. No honest man can question what I said at the time the letters were published."

Then the Colonel declared that he had never, directly or indirectly, asked Mr. Harriman for a dollar, and that, on the contrary, Mr. Harriman had asked that the National Campaign Committee give money to help Odell. The Colonel added that no man could refute what he (Roosevelt) had said six years ago, as Odell did to-day, without "branding himself as dishonest and untrue."

The testimony of Gov. Odell angered Mr. Roosevelt not a little, and throughout the interview he pounded on his knee with his clenched fist to emphasize what he was saying.

Finally he dictated this statement:

"I have not a thing to add to what was contained in my statement containing the letters published at that time. These letters speak for themselves, and Mr. Sheldon's testimony bears them out absolutely. I never directly or indirectly asked Mr. Harriman for a dollar, and he never spoke to me about giving a dollar to the National campaign fund. On the contrary, he asked me to help him get for Odell and the State campaign fund some large sums of money from the National Campaign Committee, on the ground that my election was safe any how, and that it was essential to help Odell carry the State ticket.

"Let me repeat that every fact was set forth in full and in detail by me six years ago while Mr. Harriman was alive. This statement contained my letters written at the time to Mr. Harriman, and neither Mr. Harriman nor Mr. Odell ever attempted to answer this communication of mine. And no human being can so much as attempt to refute any statement therein made without branding himself as dishonest and untruthful. Mr. Sheldon's statement, entirely unsolicited, and which he of his own accord volunteered to make, corroborates everything that I said. I was glad to have it published, but the letters that I gave needed no corroboration.

"That is all, gentlemen," said Mr. Roosevelt with a wave of his hand as he brought the statement to a close.

ODELL ACCUSES ROOSEVELT.

Testifies That He Solicited $240,000 from Harriman in 1904.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A new feature of the Roosevelt-Harriman incident resulting in Mr. Harriman's contributions to Col. Roosevelt's campaign in 1904 was revealed to-day, when ex-Gov. Benjamin B. Odell of New York told the Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures his version of Mr. Harriman's contribution to that campaign fund.

George R. Sheldon had testified that Mr. Harriman's contribution had been made to the State Committee, and that some of it had gone into the National campaign without Mr. Roosevelt's knowledge. Gov. Odell testified to-day that the contribution was made directly to the National Committee. Some of this money the National Committee turned over to the State campaign, and it was all done after a conference between President Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman.

The discrepancies between Gov. Odell's testimony and that recently given by Mr. Sheldon was so striking that Chairman Clapp immediately called attention to it. Mr. Odell replied that "men in politics sometimes tell white lies." He denied that he meant that Mr. Sheldon had fibbed to the committee, but he suggested that Cornelius N. Bliss, who was directly in touch with the situation, may have glossed it over somewhat in his reports to Mr. Sheldon. Mr. Bliss, who has since died, was Treasurer in that campaign, and Mr. Sheldon was his assistant, and not until the campaign of 1908 did Mr. Sheldon assume full control.

Mr. Odell's testimony disclosed President Roosevelt's earnest interest in the solution of the tangle in New York. At Mr. Odell's request he said Mr. Harriman, when invited to the White House by President Roosevelt, told the President that Gov. Black was the organization's choice for the Senate. But as they were friendly also to Senator Depew they wanted the President to take care of him. On his return he said Mr. Harriman told him that the President was willing, if necessary, to make Mr. Depew Ambassador to France in order to straighten out the situation in New York. There never was any danger in the State campaign, according to Mr. Odell, but $200,000 had been pledged to district leaders, and that constituted the need for that sum, which was deducted from the $240,000 contributed by Mr. Harriman directly to the National Committee. The other $40,000 went for Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy.

Chairman Clapp introduced the subject of the Harriman contribution by asking the former Governor what he knew of Mr. Harriman having stated in a letter to Sidney Webster, that Mr. Roosevelt asked Harriman to come to Washington during the campaign of 1904.

"In October of 1904," began Mr. Odell, "I was requested by Mr. Harriman to lunch with him. I went to his office and during luncheon he showed me a letter from President Roosevelt asking him come to Washington. I was Chairman of the State Committee that year. Mr. Harriman asked me what I supposed the President wanted.

"I told him my opinion was that he wanted to consult with him as to New York and the financial condition of the National Committee. Mr. Harriman said he did not want to go, but after talking it over, he told me he would. I requested

Continued On Page 3.

A LAST INTERVIEW WITH MASSENET

Only two weeks ago the famous composer who died so suddenly talked delightfully to a well-known musical writer of New York. What he said will be told in

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

FRANK WORK ESTATE WORTH $14,228,808

E. M. and Frank Roche, Grandsons, Get $2,716,917 Each, Granddaughter $2,682,202..

$2,308,000 TO HIS DAUGHTER

Practically All the Fortune Is In Stocks and Bonds—G. Amsinck Left $2,774,811, Mostly to Widow.

The report of the appraisal of the estate of Frank Work, who died March 16, filed yesterday in the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court, shows that the financier and drygoods merchant left a net estate of $13,566,534.84. Of this amount all was in personalty except his residence, 13 East Twenty-sixth Street, which is valued at $256,410. All the rest is in stocks and bonds, mostly of railroads.

His securities consisted of 45,275 shares of common stock of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, worth $6,541,948; 1,000 shares of preferred stock, $200,000; 3,000 shares of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha common, $405,000; 1,000 shares of preferred, $225,000; 1,000 shares of the Central Leather Company, $99,000; 2,500 shares of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, $2,944,000; 300 shares of the First National Bank, $225,000; 14,459 shares of the Morris & Essex Railroad, $1,245,318; 3,040 shares of the New York & Harlem, $440,800; 1,000 shares of the United States Steel Corporation, $118,500; bonds of the Missouri & Pacific, $219,000; Minneapolis & Manitoba, $190,500, and Southern Railway, $88,500.

Mr. Work's gross estate amounted to $14,228,808.29, from which deductions amounting to $662,273 for debts, commissions, and funeral expenses were made.

The report showed little of interest relating to the large estate. Mr. Work was a member of the drygoods house of Daily & Work. This firm, during a panic, nearly failed, but through the aid of Commodore Vanderbilt, who was a warm friend of Mr. Work, was enabled to get out of the difficulty. It was through the advice of the Commodore that Mr. Work went into the stock market. It is said that the bulk of his fortune was made in Wall Street, and not in the drygoods business.

By the terms of the will the estate is divided among the family. Mary Merrick, a niece, receives $4,145; Eileen Merrick, a niece, $7,894; James H. Work, a nephew, $7,759; Francis E. Clark, $7,759; Mrs. Bourke Roche, a daughter, $1,130,837; Cynthia Burden, a granddaughter, $2,682,202; Eilleen Burden, great-granddaughter, $878,533; Edmund M. Roche and Frank Roche, grandsons, $2,716,917.50 each, and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, a daughter, $1,177,287. Some servants and friends receive small bequests.

Mr. Work was 92 years old at the time of his death, which resulted from a short sickness from pneumonia. He originally came from Ohio, where he lived with a widowed mother.

Another appraisal report filed yesterday was that of the estate of Gustav Amsinck of the firm of G. Amsinck & Co., who died June 8, 1909. He left an estate of $2,774,811.79, of which the only realty was 6 Hanover Street, worth $2202,500, and his residence at 810 Fifth Avenue. Practically his entire estate is left to his widow, who recently married Congressman Fish. About $500,000 is left to nieces, nephews, and cousins.

FUR STRIKERS ACCUSED.

Union Charged with Using Force to Enforce Strike Order.

Assistant District Attorney De Ford yesterday presented a remarkable set of affidavits to Chief Magistrate McAdoo as the result of his preliminary examination into certain conditions complained of by Joseph Cohen of 52 Cathedral Parkway, who conducts the Star Fur Manufacturing Company.

Cohen maintains that the local branch of the Furriers' Union, which contains more than 9,000 members, has organized a strong arm squad, composed of thugs and prizefighters, whose chief duty is to prevent those members who desire to continue at work instead of joining the ranks of the strikers from so doing. The investigations carried on by the District Attorney's office show that his allegations are well founded. They have obtained the statements of many victims and of some of the pickets themselves, which tend to show that those who proved delinquent to the extent of disobeying the union's orders to quit work had been secretly induced to visit headquarters in Second Avenue, and there were treated to certain strong arm tactics.

After perusing the affidavits, which cover over thirty pages of typewritten copy, Mr. McAdoo issued summonses for two of the defendants, and announced that he would commence a set of meetings, beginning next Tuesday, to determine whether or not he should issue warrants for the arrest of all the defendants therein named on charges of conspiracy.

TO SELL SNUG HARBOR LAND.

Court Permits Trustees to Dispose of Old Estate.

By a decision of Supreme Court Justice Page, the Trustees of the institution known as Sailors' Snug Harbor gained authority yesterday to dispose of any part of their large realty holdings as they saw fit.

In addition to the land left to Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island by the will of Capt. Thomas Randall, a privateer skipper who died in 1801, there was a large tract in Manhattan known as Randall's Farm. This tract, between Fifth and Fourth Avenues, Waverley Place and Eighth Street, was worth at the time of Capt. Randall's death perhaps $45,000. By a conservative estimate, it is now valued at $25,000,000, and all of it, according to the old seaman's will, was to be devoted in perpetuity to the comfort and pleasure of decrepit, worthy, and landridden sailors.

But there was one provision of the will which has caused trouble. Capt. Randall forbade that any part of the property should ever be sold. It was by Justice Page's decision yesterday that this clause was overruled.

The enforcement of the old rule has resulted to the disadvantage of the property. Business was unwilling to make improvements on the basis of short rents, so that to-day, with the exception of the Wanamaker stores, the property is practically undeveloped.

The Trustees include the Mayor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the President and Vice President of the Marine Society, the rector of Trinity Church, and the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

PEOPLE DECLARE WAR ON PROTECTED CRIME

Outpouring of Citizens for Cooper Union Mass Meeting of Protest Seldom Equaled.

LOUD CHEERS FOR WHITMAN

Killing of Rosenthal, Says District Attorney, Was a Challenge to Our Very Civilization.

The mass-meeting called to demand the wiping out of protected lawlessness was one of the biggest that Cooper Union has seen for many a day. The hall was packed, platform, aisles, and space behind the seats being filled. In response to the call of the committee, the crowd filled not only the hall, but made a jam outside. Across the street groups, each numbering several hundred, surrounded the building on all sides of Cooper Square.

Throngs commenced to gather before 6 o'clock last night, and long after the meeting started men and women continued to arrive on foot, by subway, and surface car, and in automobiles, from every section of the city. Richly gowned women, accompanied by men who held platform tickets, were unable to get into the hall.

Inside the hall civic spirit was at white heat, and when such speakers as Henry H. Curran, Chairman of the Aldermanic Investigating Committee; Emory R. Buckner, the committee's counsel; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, and Charles S. Whitman, the District Attorney, rose, the sentiment found expression in cheers and applause which shook the storied structure and aroused an echo of cheering in the waiting crowds outside.

The demonstration for District Attorney Whitman lasted for more than five minutes. He followed Mr. Buckner, and was introduced by Chairman Charles P. Howland with this:

"The people's lawyer himself will now address you."

"Three cheers for our next Governor!" cried some one in the audience and at the words a bedlam of sound shook the hall.

"We need you in New York!" cried a voice; "Yes, and we need you at Albany too," answered a man in the rear of the auditorium.

The District Attorney smiled.

"You don't need me half as much as I need you!" he shouted.

This provoked cheers which lasted more than five minutes.

When the cheering subsided District Attorney Whitman began his address, which was interrupted from time to time by applause. He said in part:

"I am here with other citizens of New York who are honestly interested, as I am honestly interested, in the welfare of this, the greatest city in the Western world. I am in full accord with the spirit and purposes of this gathering. I am in entire sympathy with the movement on the part of the citizens of New York honestly to find out what the conditions really are, and if it shall develop that the conditions are wrong I am in sympathy, too, with the citizens of New York who are determined to right them. They cannot be righted by public officials unless back of the public officials is the united sentiment of the good citizenship of the city.

No Censure for Other Officials.

"I am not here for the purpose and I do not intend to criticise or censure any public official in New York City, or any department of our City Government. I have not done that, and I do not propose to do that.

"I have no sympathy and I have no feeling with the constant criticism of courts and of Judges in this city. I have no hesitation in saying, no hesitancy whatever in saying that there is not a Judge in the Court of General Sessions, that there is not a Justice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York before whom I would be unwilling to try any one of the cases growing out of the conditions with regard to which you are here to complain to-night—not one." [Loud applause.]

Mr. Whitman said he could not discuss cases now pending in his office, and he was sure his audience would not expect him to do it. He said he would look to the committee of this mass meeting for its assistance. "I shall look to that committee," said he, "for its advice and suggestions. I shall work with that committee just as I am working now with various departments of the city Government, just as I am working now with various civic organizations and religious organizations, all of them, on the whole, honestly intended to do work which shall contribute to the public good.

"I want to say just this in closing, with regard to a matter which I know is near your hearts, as it is near mine, with regard to a crime that has shocked this city and shocked this Nation perhaps as few crimes have in the history of the city or in the history of the Nation—the killing of Herman Rosenthal was a murder of course, an awful murder, but it was more than that. In the light of all the circumstances connected with it, it was a challenge to our very civilization itself. [Loud applause.]

"It is not a question of who or what Rosenthal is, or who may be Mayor, or who may be Police Commissioner, or who may be District Attorney; it is not a question of Becker or of a few men who may or may not have been accomplished in the West Side Prison; as I said before, it is a question whether it can be possible for four hired murderers to commit an atrocious crime in the heart of this city and get leisurely away. [Applause.] Unfortunately, those are the conditions. As I said before, that is the challenge to the civilized Nation of the twentieth century, to the City of New York, and I appreciate to-night, ladies and gentlemen, that you have accepted that challenge, as I knew you would. [Applause.]

None Can Defy the Law.

"And the public of the city and the Police Department of the city and the District Attorney's office of the county, and the courts of New York are going to unite on this proposition to demonstrate to the people of the world that the man does not live, whoever he may be, that in this, the City of New York, can with impunity set at defiance the majesty, the dignity, the sovereignty of law."

When the prolonged applause which greeted the termination of Mr. Whitman's speech had subsided, Chairman Charles T. Howland announced that the committee in charge of the meeting desired to submit a set of resolutions for adoption. He introduced Dr. Henry Moskowitz, who read these resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it appears from the brutal murder of Herman Rosenthal, when he was on the point of making important disclosures to the District Attorney, that there has again developed in this city a treasonable connection between some members of the Police Department and organized crime.

We, citizens of New York City, in mass meeting assembled, without regard to race, creed, or party politics,

Call upon the Police Department to put forth additional efforts looking to the arrest of all those implicated in the Rosenthal murder.

Call upon the District Attorney to bend every energy of his office, as he has been doing, to the apprehension and conviction of those guilty of this crime.

Call upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to approve the resolution of the Board of Aldermen appropriating $25,000 for a special investigation into police conditions.

Call upon the Aldermanic Investigating Committee to make a thorough, non-partisan and unsparing examination into existing con-

Continued On Page 2.

TO SELL NAPOLEON VILLA.

His Home on Island of Elba and the Museum Offered at Auction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The villa of San Martino on the Island of Elba will be offered for sale by auction at Porto Ferraio on Sept. 2. It consists of thirteen rooms and contains all the furniture and other things used by Napoleon Bonaparte during his residence in the villa while confined on the island.

The Napoleonic Museum will be included in the sale. The reserve price is about $27,500.

ARMY BILL PASSES.

Senate Adopts Measure with Clause Retiring Gen. Wood Eliminated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Senate, at a late session to-night, passed the Army Appropriation bill carrying $94,000,000 and replacing that originally passed but vetoed by President Taft.

The new bill does not carry the provision of the original which would have retired Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army.

TARRYTOWN CAN'T SLEEP.

Col. Clowry Makes Protest Against Noise from Motor Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Col. Robert C. Clowry, John D. Archbold, Princess del Braga, Joseph Eastman, and other wealthy residents who live along the banks of the Hudson have been much annoyed this Summer by the noise from motor boats traveling up and down the Hudson without mufflers.

Col. Clowry has complained to the Board of Trustees, and says that sleep is impossible. He has asked Village President Pierson to try to have the nuisance stopped, saying that New York residents had been successful in a similar crusade. The matter has been referred to the harbormaster.

SERENO PAYNE HARASSED.

Has Opposition for Nomination and Will Have Bull Moose Rival.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 14.—Representative Sereno E. Payne, who has represented the Cayuga-Wayne-Ontario district for years, is having a hard time in getting his fences repaired for another nomination, and the Democrats think they have an excellent chance of defeating him if he is nominated.

Payne will be opposed at the caucuses in the five counties that compose his district. The Roosevelt men purpose to nominate ex-Mayor Aiken of Auburn. Payne lives in Auburn, but it is thought by political leaders that Aiken would carry Cayuga County against him.

CARRIES MAILS AT A LOSS.

American Company Quits Doing So—Can't Compete with Subsidized Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—It was announced to-day at the Post Office Department that Postmaster General Hitchcock has annulled the contract with the Oceanic Steamship Company of San Francisco for carrying mails, ten trips a year, between that port and Tahiti. This was done at the request of the company, which has found that it cannot compete with the Union Steamship Company, carrying mails between the same ports, since the latter company is subsidized by the New Zealand Government, while the Oceanic Company has been carrying out its contract at a loss.

The contract was for a period of ten years, beginning July 1, 1905, so that it would have had less than three years to run. The Oceanic Company recently instituted mail service between San Francisco and Australia, by way of Honolulu and Pago Pago, American Samoa, under contract with the Postmaster General.

WOMAN SMOKER STIRS LINER.

Mrs. F. H. Robins of New York Puffs and Plays Solitaire.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Not the long list of notables, but a cigarette caused the most stir on board the Cunarder Laconia, which arrived to-day from Liverpool.

The cigarette was smoked by a fashionably dressed woman in the lounge room. She sat playing solitaire, while her two sons romped about her. Alternately she puffed and turned the cards, oblivious to the stir she was causing. Later, when she was being greeted by friends on the pier, they said she was Mrs. F. H. Robins of New York.

Among the passengers were Lord Channing, who comes to spend the season with Lady Channing and her family at Cohasset; Sir John Harrington and Lady Harrington, and President Hadley of Yale.

HARRY GILMORE A SUICIDE.

Son of Confederate Cavalry Leader Shoots Himself in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 14.—A man who registered at the Fort Pitt Hotel as Harry Gilmore of Baltimore, Md., was found dead in bed in his room this afternoon, with a revolver in his right hand and a bullet in his temple.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—Harry Gilmore was a son of Col. Harry Gilmore, a famous Confederate cavalry leader and a member of an old and prominent Maryland family. He was a bachelor, 38 years of age, a member of the exclusive Maryland Club and the Elkridge Hunt Club. Like his father he was an expert horseman. His sister, Miss Alice Gilmore, is at York Harbor, Me.

About two years ago Mr. Gilmore went to Philadelphia, and had been residing with a friend, D. A. Pearson, in a suburb of that city. He was engaged as a constructing engineer on the Western Maryland Railroad, and it is supposed that business connected with the company took him to Pittsburgh. It is thought that ill-health was the cause of his suicide.

AGAINST HARRIMAN STRIKERS.

Vote of Railway Shop Men for General Strike Lost by 451.

BRAINARD, Minn., Aug. 14.—An authoritative statement was issued here today regarding the secret vote taken by the Federation of Federations of the Railway Shop Employes of the roads west of Chicago. There will be no strike called in sympathy with the Harriman Line employes, now out on strike.

The vote for a general strike of the Federation of Federations was lost by 451 votes. Forty per cent. of the members did not vote. At Brainard it was unofficially stated that eighty per cent. of the Brainard shop employes did not favor a sympathetic strike.

Wallick's New Restaurant, Times Square, Broadway at 43d St. Opens To-night, August 15th.—Adv.

MORE BECKER "SAVINGS" FOUND

Two Deposits of $3,500 Each in the Chelsea Exchange Bank Bring Total to $65,845.

TO BE INDICTED AGAIN TO-DAY

His Name May Head List of Seven Accused of the Murder of Herman Rosenthal.

MURDER TRIAL IN SEPTEMBER

Men May Be Prosecuted Separately, with One of the Actual Slayers First to Face Jury.

WHITMAN NOW HAS SCHEPPS

Rubin, His Assistant, and Detective Thomas Start Back with Him To-day—Will Tell All.

With the added facilities which the cooperation of the bankers of the city has given to him, District Attorney Whitman went ahead yesterday with his investigation of the bank accounts held in the name of Lieut. Charles Becker, whom he expects to prove guilty of instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

He learned that $3,500 was deposited to the Lieutenant's account in the uptown branch of the Chelsea Exchange Bank last April.

With the $3,500 which Mrs. Becker is known to have drawn from the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the same bank two days after the arrest of her husband, this brings the total of sums possessed by Becker, knowledge of which has now reached Mr. Whitman, to $65,845.

Information reached the District Attorney yesterday that accounts are held by Becker in three banks in New Jersey under fictitious names.

In accordance with his determination first to clean up the murder phase of the investigation before seriously taking up the graft inquiry, Mr. Whitman spent most of yesterday at the rooms of the Bar Association preparing for the trials which must result from the present proceedings before the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury is expected to hand down to-day a blanket indictment charging seven men with murder in the first degree. These seven may be the four actual slayers, Lieut. Becker, Jack Sullivan, and William Shapiro, driver of the murder car.

Although jointly indicted, it is expected that those named in the presentment will demand separate trials, and it can be stated now that one of the gunmen—probably either "Dago Frank" Cirosici or "Whitey" Lewis—will first face a jury.

Mr. Whitman wishes to present one of his strongest cases first, and it has been settled almost definitely now that the first trial will occur in September.

Additional evidence was obtained yesterday indicating that Shapiro, despite his denial, must have known all of the gunmen. He is known to have attended a ball where some of them were floor managers.

Two new eyewitnesses of the shooting have been discovered. Seven or eight persons have now acquainted the District Attorney with the fact that they saw the murder, and at least six of them have identified the four gunmen as the slayers, either in person or by photographs.

There was a fight between Jack Sullivan and Webber in the West Side Prison yesterday, the ex-newsboy having been angered by the testimony before the Grand Jury, attributed to Webber, that he had sent Sullivan to Becker to demand the return of $1,500. As a result of the row Sullivan will be returned to the Tombs Prison.

Libby was transferred from the Tombs to the West Side Court Prison yesterday to separate him, it is believed, from Shapiro.

Mr. Whitman received word that the men he sent to Hot Springs for Sam Schepps had arrived at their destination.

He also received a telegram from his assistant, Robert G. Rubin, asking that the District Attorney wire a description of Mr. Rubin to Schepps, who was not satisfied by Mr. Rubin's credentials and feared he might be connected with the Police Department.

Later word was received here that Schepps's fears had been assuaged and that he would return with Mr. Rubin at once.

John F. McIntyre, counsel for Lieut. Becker, scoffed yesterday at the statement that Becker had $65,845 laid by. He declared it ridiculous to attribute such wealth to the Lieutenant.

The lawyer, discussing the safe deposit boxes rented by the Lieutenant, said his client had nothing to fear from an examination of their contents by the District Attorney.

Messrs. Frank Moss and James E. Smith, on behalf of Mr. Whitman, continued their investigation into the graft situation, and it is known that they expect to gather further evidence against the four Inspectors of Police whom their researches so far have entangled in the trail of graft.

Special Sessions Justices McInerney, Foraker, and Collins discharged five men yesterday whom Detective Herman Schwartz, a brother-in-law of Harry Vallon and a former member of Becker's squad, charged with operating pool rooms. The Justices commented that Schwartz seemed to be illustrating the usual "happy faculty of the police never to find the man whose testimony is essential to conviction."

Coroner Feinberg issued 120 subpoenas yesterday to obtain a jury to serve at the inquest into Rosenthal's death, in which "Bridgey" Webber is the defend-

ant. Among the prominent men included in the list were August Belmont, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Jacob H. Schiff, David Belasco, Alfred Mills, Henry Clews, J. P. Morgan, and Theodore Shonts.

MORE BECKER BANK ACCOUNTS.

Two Deposits Found of $3,500 Each in Chelsea Exchange Branches.

Investigation into the bank accounts of Lieut. Charles Becker was continued yesterday, with the result that the total of Becker's wealth, as reported to the District Attorney, was increased to $65,845.

The sum of $7,000 was added to deposits of $58,845 known to have been made in the name of Becker or his wife as a result of the discovery of a $3,500 deposit made in the Broadway branch of the Chelsea Exchange Bank some time in last April, and another of $3,500 made in the Thirty-fourth Street branch of this bank. The latter deposit was withdrawn by Mrs. Becker two days after Becker was arrested, following his indictment for the murder of Rosenthal.

It can be said on authority that the District Attorney feels he has so far only scratched the surface in his inquiry into Becker's bank accounts, and that he expects to uncover deposits greatly in excess of those concerning which he already has information.

Word reached Mr. Whitman yesterday of three banks in New Jersey in which accounts are said to be held by Becker, though accredited to some fictitious names. In addition to these there are at least four banks in this city which have not been mentioned so far, but in which Mr. Whitman has reason to believe there are deposits belonging to the accused Lieutenant.

So far none of the information concerning Becker's bank accounts has been presented to the Grand Jury. Frank Moss and James E. Smith, of Mr. Whitman's staff, are devoting almost their whole time to this line of the investigation, but until Mr. Whitman shall have completed the murder phase of the inquiry little will be done to bring the graft situation to a head.

Considerable interest was aroused in the District Attorney's office yesterday by the conclusions suggested by one of an analytical turn of mind, who had sought to establish some relation connecting the size of Becker's deposits in April, May and July of this year, and the total which he deposited in the Corn Exchange Bank for the nine months from November, 1911, to July, 1912, with the nature of his police duties and activities in the same period.

Becker became head of the Strong Arm Squad in June, 1911, and it was not until November that he began to make the large deposits which became the regular thing in the months following. Just why there should have been a dry season of so many months did not become clear until the analyst suggested that in the Summer months Becker and his men were busy handling car rowdies and in doing special duty at the car strike in Brooklyn. Again, there is not much gambling in this city in summer time, so that it might well have been as late as November before the head of the Strong Arm Squad was enabled to devote himself to a more lucrative form of work than the capture of roughs, rowdies and strikers. It might well have been as late as November, even though he undertook the suppression of gambling sooner, before he could have completed the necessary financial arrangements to make his work attractive.

The increase in Becker's deposits from month to month, culminating, so far as evidence now obtained shows, in deposits of $10,900 in July, would be in line with the increases which Rose and Webber say Becker was continually demanding from the gamblers, asking more every month than had contented him the month before.

The graft inquiry, though still not the principal work of Mr. Whitman's office, is known to be advancing at such a rate as gives the District Attorney and his assistants every hope that when the time comes seriously to prepare the graft cases for the Grand Jury they will have entangled four Police Inspectors in such a web of evidence that nothing short of a miracle can enable them to explain away the damaging facts of their connection with graft taking.

The District Attorney laughed heartily at the suggestion that a hotel man, a lawyer and a Police Inspector were at the head of the graft situation in this city. It is the old story of the triumvirate which has cropped up whenever the question of graft in the Police Department has arisen, and the District Attorney is giving it no more consideration than such a frequently told tale demands.

SEVEN TO BE INDICTED TO-DAY.

Whitman Will Try One of the Gunmen First, Probably in September.

The long-expected blanket indictment, which is again to charge Lieut. Becker with murder in the first degree and to name with him the four gunmen and perhaps Jack Sullivan and William Shapiro, probably will be handed down this afternoon at the termination of the Grand Jury hearing. That body will meet early in the afternoon, and, as the stories of Rose and Webber are said to have been told on Tuesday, there remain only a few witnesses to be heard before the Grand Jurors can go into deliberation on the matter of the blanket indictment.

Mr. Whitman spent most of the day in the rooms of the Bar Association, which boasts one of the most complete law libraries in the country, looking up authorities in connection with the work he will be called on to perform as soon as the indictment is found. This would seem to indicate that one of those indicted will be put on trial not later than next month. Mr. Whitman expects each man named in the blanket indictment to demand a separate trial, and it can be said now that he has selected one of the gunmen as the first of the defendants to face a jury.

Plenty of Corroboration.

Assistant District Attorney Moss got word yesterday of two witnesses of the Rosenthal murder. Their identity was not divulged. There are now seven or eight witnesses of the murder who will be brought forward at the trial, and none of these witnesses is of the class of those concerned in the conspiracy.

There had been much fear expressed that Mr. Whitman would find it difficult to corroborate the stories of Rose and Webber, but it is understood now that Mr. Whitman is quite satisfied with the witnesses who have appeared since he started his investigation.

The names of several of Mr. Whitman's witnesses, including Giovanni Stanish, whose whereabouts are kept a secret, have been mentioned before. Jack Ballinger, a taxicab starter; Henry Newman, a ticket speculator, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown are said to be other witnesses whose names and stories Mr. Whitman has learned. All four are said to have been close to the scene of the shooting and to have told stories which fully corroborate those of Mr. Stanish and of Rose and Webber.

Mr. Moss is hopeful, it is known, of obtaining more evidence from William Shapiro, the murder car chauffeur, than Shapiro has seen fit to divulge as yet. Mr. Moss said yesterday:

"It is ridiculous for Shapiro, or any one else, to say that Shapiro does not know who were in his car on the night of the murder."

Shapiro Knows Them All.

He then exhibited a programme of a confetti and shadow dance given by the Herbert Club at the Lenox Assembly Rooms, 252-256 Second Street, on the night of last April 14. It was at this dance that Julie Morrell, a noted gunman and a member of the old Paul Kelly gang, was shot and killed. He sent word that he was coming and visited the dance when it was well under way. He carried his gun and when the police arrived Morrell lay dead on the floor. The programme which Mr. Moss showed contained this advertisement:

The gray Packard with the Boulevard taxicab service. Main stand, 156 Second Avenue. Naff & Libby.

And in the long list of floor directors were these names: "Lefty Louie" Rosenzweig, "Big Jack" Zelig, Jack Whitey, Tootsie Hanover, Leach Cross, Tommy Daisy, Nit Weiss, Little Natie, Sammy Smith, Sem Paul, Henry Knock, Louie November, Sol Blackstone, Big Alex, Little Doggie, Frank Alderman, Two Dollar Jon, Kiddie Newman, Harry Klondike, Kid Rags, Little Izzy, Bookie Landsman, Pinkey Burns, Dave Finny and Hymie Greenaberg.

Naff, said Mr. Moss, is one of the names Shapiro uses on occasion, and the Assistant District Attorney allowed his hearers to draw their own inferences as to how well Shapiro may have known the four gunmen from the fact that his advertisement occupied a prominent place on the programme of a dance managed by such a list as the above. In a prominent place in the programme appeared this:

In conclusion, we trust that nothing occurs to disturb the peace and happiness that we assume will prevail among us, and when the last strain of "Home, Sweet Home," is played we hope you will return to your homes and never forget the pleasant evening you spent with us.

Julie Morrell seems to have been the only one who did not return home. As for "Big Jack" Zelig, he hurried home, packed his grip, and went on a long vacation.

SULLIVAN ATTACKS WEBBER.

Would Have Beaten Him for His Testimony Had Not Rose Interfered.

Jack Sullivan, the ex-newsboy and close friend of Lieut. Becker, made an attack on "Bridgey" Webber in the West Side Prison yesterday as soon as the prisoners were released in the morning to take a constitutional in the jail corridors. He was enraged by the testimony which Webber is reported to have given on Tuesday before the Grand Jury, when he said that he had sent Sullivan to Becker with a demand for the return of $1,500, of which $1,000 had gone to pay off the slayers of Herman Rosenthal.

He rushed at Webber, shrieking oaths and curses at him, and at Jack Rose, who stood with him. He tried to smash his fist into Webber's face, and was prevented only by the customarily cool Jack Rose, who grabbed the smaller man in his long arms and tried to pacify him.

Webber retreated, frightened, to his cell, and Sullivan sent flying after him such a volley of choice East Fourteenth Street profanity that keepers came running from all sides. Not until the ex-newsboy had been warned that he would not be permitted to leave his cell again for exercise unless he ceased his tirade did he cease. Then he went back to his cell, into which he dodged thereafter whenever Rose or Webber drew near him. H seemed to wish to avoid even the slightest contact with them.

Sullivan seemed to believe, or pretended to believe, that Vallon had "squealed" on Sam Schepps and brought about his capture, and that now Webber and Rose were trying to place him in an even less favorable position than he had been occupying.

It is probable that as a result of his outbreak Sullivan will be removed to the Tombs Prison. He was transferred from there to the West Side Prison presumably to permit Rose and Webber to persuade him that his best course lay in telling all he knew to Mr. Whitman.

Since his arrival in the West Side Prison, which has been called the House of Confessors, Sullivan has been a puzzle to the District Attorney. At times he has listened readily to Rose and Webber, and has seemed to be anxious to tell Mr. Whitman what he knows. At other times he has been impudent and indifferent to the wishes of the prosecutor. Mr. Whitman has abandoned his intention of treating with him.

After the statements attributed to Rose and Webber in the Grand Jury room on Tuesday, it is highly likely that Sullivan will be named in the blanket indictment for murder, and that to-day will end the time limit within which Sullivan might have sought clemency by a confession. If he is sent back to the Tombs it is believed that he will be sent there to occupy a position not dissimilar to that of the man he regarded as his patron.

Louis Libby, the owner of the murder car which Shapiro drove, was transferred from the Tombs to the West Side Prison yesterday. It is believed that this move was made not so much that Libby might come under the influence of Rose and Webber as that his moral support might be taken away from Shapiro. The information gleaned by Mr. Moss yesterday has satisfied his last doubt that Shapiro has not told all he knows, and it is hoped that solitude may hasten his decision to tell all the truth.

SCHEPPS GROWS IMPUDENT.

Makes Whitman Agent Identify Himself and Threatens His Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 14.—Sam Schepps, paymaster in the Rosenthal murder case, will leave here for New York early to-morrow in custody of Assistant District Attorney Robert G. Rubin and staff. Detective Thomas got in late to-night.

Mr. Rubin, with Robert Stewart, a process server in Mr. Whitman's office, reached here shortly after noon on a belated train. They hurried from the train to the Marquette Hotel, where Acting Mayor Tom Pettit was awaiting them.

"Have you any credentials to show you are from the District Attorney's office?" asked Mr. Pettit.

"No, we had just two minutes to catch our train after Mr. Whitman ordered us to come down here," responded Mr. Rubin, "and we could not wait to have credentials prepared."

"In that case," said the Mayor regretfully, "the city cannot turn Schepps over to you, for we do not know you, and we are not going to take any chances. Schepps will be turned over to Mr. Whitman's men, but they must be identified properly."

Mr. Rubin was somewhat taken aback and Mr. Pettit admitted he was disappointed, for Schepps in the morning had seemed in the proper frame of mind to return without trouble, having said that he was anxious to get back to New York and "look the District Attorney in the eye and tell him all of it." Finally Mr. Rubin suggested that Mr. Pettit telegraph to Mr. Whitman for descriptions of the Assistant District Attorney and the process server, for he learned that Detective A. Thomas, who carried credentials, had not arrived yet.

"That's the stuff," exclaimed the Acting Mayor, and he hurried a telegram off to New York.

"I Want My Liberty," He Cries.

Before an answer arrived Mr. Pettit led Mr. Rubin to a room in the hotel where Schepps had been hidden last night, when he was thought to have disappeared. The Acting Mayor and the Assistant District Attorney, having been advised by the former, expected to find Schepps eager to receive Mr. Rubin and to arrange for his return. Instead, Schepps, who had said that he knew Mr. Rubin, turned on him when Mr. Whitman's assistant entered the room and exclaimed, angrily:

"Who in thunder are you, and what the deuce do you want with me?"

"I am Rubin," began Mr. Rubin, "and you are Schepps—"

"Yes, I'm Schepps," the angry man interrupted, "and I want to know what you want of me. Show me your warrant. Show me your extradition papers. You have no authority to take me back, and, hang you, you know it. I want my liberty, and, by Heaven, I'm going to have it. How in blazes do I know who you are? Show me your credentials from Whitman."

Mr. Rubin again patiently explained that he had no credentials, and then showed a letter which he chanced to have in his pocket addressed to him by his brother.

"Let me see it," demanded Schepps, as though Mr. Rubin were the prisoner, and, after glancing at it, he continued: "Is that all you have?"

Mr. Rubin admitted that it was. A full description wired by Mr. Whitman had arrived by this time, however, and at last Schepps seemed satisfied and said he was ready to accompany Mr. Rubin.

"It is two minutes to train time," suggested the latter, "but I guess we could telephone and have the train held a few minutes."

"Never mind that," ordered Schepps who was conducting himself in as high-handed fashion as he could manage. "That would make us hurry too much. Isn't there a later train?"

He was told that a train left at 7 o'clock which went by way of Memphis.

Says He'll "Bat" Sandler in the Eye.

"Memphis!" he exclaimed. "Well, believe me, I don't want that one. None of Memphis in mine. I don't want to go that way."

Mr. Rubin did not press the point, but he made it clear that Schepps would accompany him willingly or not, and the start will be made to-morrow morning.

"It's up to Schepps whether he will go peaceably," said Mr. Rubin. "But he can make up his mind to go."

Schepps, who was in anything but a good humor, overheard the name of Bernard Sandler mentioned as his lawyer. It is known that Mr. Sandler is on his way here, for he has telegraphed repeatedly to Schepps not to talk until he arrived. To-day Schepps chose to deny all knowledge of him, however.

"I understand he says he's my lawyer," Schepps said. "Well, I never heard of him. I wired my family in New York to find out if they had employed him and they wired back that they had not, but thought I had. They say they never heard of him. If he comes around here asking me questions I'll bat him in the eye."

Schepps has said several amusing things since he has been in town, but none is recalled which occasioned more laughter than a remark he made to Dr. C. M. Roberts, who occupied an apartment just beneath one rented here by Schepps. The physician and Schepps became very friendly, and discussed the Rosenthal killing daily. When the pictures of the slayers were printed Dr. Roberts showed Schepps one of "Lefty Louie" Rosenzweig and Harry Horowitz, or "Gyp the Blood."

"Why, he looks like a criminal of the lowest type," said Schepps, "but 'Lefty Louie' looks like a weakling who couldn't commit such a crime."

Asked to-night if it was true he had decided to make a complete confession to Assistant District Attorney Rubin, Schepps declared there was absolutely nothing to such a statement.

"I have something to sell, and District Attorney Whitman wants to buy," he said. "I will tell all to him in a room where there are none but we two. He alone can make the deal. Two men already have confessed, the one corroborating the other, but they want a third confession, and mine is that one."

If Schepps really is started back for this city this morning he will arrive sooner than Mr. Whitman expected. The District Attorney had decided to make no effort to bring Schepps back until Bernard Sandler had an opportunity to reach Hot Springs and consult with Schepps. It is known that Mr. Whitman wished to avoid even the semblance of bringing Schepps back under guard, or as a prisoner, preferring that he should be accompanied by his own lawyer as a willing witness.

EXCUSED FOR MISSING SCHEPPS.

Five Detectives Before Waldo — He Hears Many Complaints.

The ordinary quiet of Police Headquarters was interrupted yesterday afternoon by several visitors. All of them saw Commissioner Waldo. The first one complained of a disorderly resort in West Forty-seventh Street.

"Is it near the police station?" asked the Commissioner.

"Only about fifteen hundred feet away," was the reply. "I wouldn't care, only the noise sometimes keeps me awake nights. It is not very quiet, I assure you."

"Are you willing to make a complaint?" the Commissioner wanted to know.

The visitor said he certainly was, and he was told to call at Headquarters at noon to-day. Lieut. Costigan will be on hand, and some action is expected.

Then five of the detectives who were searching for "Lefty Louie" and "Gyp the Blood" in the Catskills were summoned, and they hurried before the Commissioner. Two of them were Lieut. Reffett, who had charge of the searching party that failed to discover Sam Schepps, and Detective Cray. The five were asked how it was they did not discover that Schepps was one of the men whom they aroused from sleep and compelled to stand up for inspection. Their excuses were considered valid, and nothing more will happen to them. They said that they did not know Schepps, and were not aware at the time that the authorities wanted him. They were looking for two men who did not resemble Schepps in the least. Anyway, they were not certain that they had ever seen Schepps. The five will make it their business to take a good look at Schepps when he arrives in this city.

Another visitor wanted to know if the Commissioner was aware that one of his deputies had been in a gambling house when a raid was made.

"When did it happen?" asked the Commissioner.

"Oh, a year ago, maybe, or more," said the visitor.

The Commissioner laughed.

"I know about that," he said. "One of the deputies was playing a modern Haroun al Raschid."

"Playing a what?" asked the visitor.

"Playing the part of one of the characters in the Arabian Nights series, a story, you know," explained the Commissioner, and he thought he would go around and get some evidence against gambling houses himself. Unfortunately for him, the police descended on the place while he was inside. He has been warned that he must not do such a thing again. I am very much obliged to you for the information."

The visitor was bowed out. Another came in with a story that a convict, on payment of a bribe, had fake picture of himself placed in the Rogues' Gallery, and that it was still there.

"It is not a bit like the man himself," the Commissioner was told.

Notes were taken of this complaint, and it will be investigated.

Then another visitor wanted to know if it was true that the patrons of a gambling house could be arrested and punished. Magistrate Kernochan was alleged to have said so. The Commissioner declined to discuss legal problems. When the newspaper men got around the Commissioner declined to talk for publication. He was asked about the police scandal, and he told this story:

"One of my stenographers used to be employed in a bank downtown. I asked him one day how he liked his new job. He replied that it was a good, lively place. He said that downtown there was excitement only about once every three years, but that in the Police Department there was excitement every day."

WELL-KNOWN NAMES ON PANEL.

Coroner Subpoenas Bankers for Rosenthal Inquest.

Coroner Israel L. Feinberg has issued subpoenas for 120 prominent men as the panel for the jury which is to serve at the inquest on the death of Herman Rosenthal, in which "Bridgey" Webber is the defendant.

As the Commissioner of Jurors does not furnish the Coroner's office the list of names of persons eligible for jury duty, it is the Coroner's task to select juries at random from the telephone books and city directories. By doing this he often gets hold of men who are not citizens or residents of the county. Subpoenas are served on them although they cannot serve when they appear.

It has also been found that after selecting names in such a haphazard manner it is hard to get even twelve men from the large panel thus brought together who are not prejudiced in some way. Accordingly Coroner Feinberg has instructed that a list of men prominent in financial, theatrical, and business fields be selected in order that a jury may be obtained whose opinion may not be influenced by newspaper comment or politics.

Among the names selected are August Belmont, Fred M. Davis, Harry Duryea, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Benjamin Altman, Otto C. Heinze, Otto T. Bannard, Irvin Townsend, W. Lou Sloo, Jacob H. Schiff, David Belasco, Leo Shubert, Daniel Frohman, Marc Klaw, William Hammerstein, Alfred Mills, Henry Clews, Fellowes Davis, William J. Schieffelin, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Theodore P. Shonts.

Out of the 120 who have been served with subpoenas only thirty have asked to be excused. Of those who asked for dismissal of the subpoenas, the majority said they were out of town on business or pleasure.

Theodore P. Shonts stated that he had important conferences with city officials in regard to the subway system on the day fixed for the inquest, the 15th of the month. He said that he hoped the Coroner would let him attend these conferences, and that he would have been glad to serve as a juryman if his time were his own.

As yet Messrs. J. P. Morgan, Clews, Shubert, Klaw, Frohman, Davis, Fish, and some others have not asked to be excused.

If it is found, however, that many of the panel desire to be excused from duty, and there are not enough in court to fill the jury box, subpoena servers will be sent to the Wall Street district to round up enough men to complete the necessary number.

If this latter course becomes necessary, the process servers will be accompanied by uniformed policemen, who will see to it that the orders of the Coroner are carried out.

Unless District Attorney Whitman desires an adjournment on the ground that Sam Schepps, now on his way from Arkansas, is needed as a witness at the inquest to-morrow, Coroner Feinberg will do his best to prevent adjournments. He will try to expedite the inquest, he says.

POLICEMEN TO AID ALDERMEN.

Curran Glad to Get Offers from Many Members of the Force.

Progress was made yesterday in preparing for the Aldermanic investigation into police conditions. Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee, received permission to use all the records of the Citizens' Union. These records go back five years, and contain everything of interest that has been printed in the newspapers. There is also a mass of other information obtained by the workers for the union that has never appeared in print. This is also at Mr. Buckner's disposal. Whatever aid the union can give the Investigating Committee will be at its service.

Chairman Henry H. Curran of the committee said that he had been in communication with many policemen of all grades under that of Inspector, and that all of them offered to serve him in many important ways. Mr. Curran would not say just what information these men had or the manner in which their services would be used.

"All that I can say about that at this time," said Mr. Curran, "is that the committee will find these men of great value in getting at some abuses that have not appeared in the present scandal. You must remember that the work the committee is expected to do is to effect some permanent reforms. Its work, to be of lasting value, must be constructive.

All of the information in possession of Mr. Curran will be turned over to Mr. Buckner in a few days. It was said that some of this information came from gamblers who had been squeezed by the police or their agents. Mr. Buckner has not engaged offices yet, nor has anything been done toward finding an assistant to aid him in the active work of investigating.

'LIES, ALL LIES,' SAYS McINTYRE

His Counsel Declares Becker Is Innocent and Much Maligned.

John F. McIntyre, chief counsel for Lieut. Becker, was very much wrought up yesterday over the statement that his client had $65,845 in various banks in this city.

"There is not a single word of truth in that story," said Mr. McIntyre. "Becker hasn't any money except what he and his wife have saved through years of hard work. I'll prove that, too. There isn't a lie that has been told against Becker, and there has been scores of them, that I will not be able to expose."

"Are you going to ask that the trial of Becker be held in some other place than this city?"

"If Becker is ever tried at all he will probably be tried here. I am not afraid of fair play when the case gets into court. I have no grievances against any legal tribunal. I have only a grievance against these persons who are seeking to build up a case against my client by innuendo and false statements. The public's mind has been worked upon until no man is willing to believe that any public official is honest. It is a dangerous condition, but I am sure that it is only hysteria and will pass away when the public begins to realize that nearly all of the stuff they read in the newspapers has not a shred of truth in it."

Mr. McIntyre was asked to specify some of the false statements. He replied in a burst of anger:

"Look at the stories about Becker having three bank accounts in as many different cities in New Jersey. Details were given of these accounts. Even the names it was alleged Becker used for the purpose of hiding the money were given. What has become of those accounts? Nothing more is heard of them. That story served the hour and has passed out of the public mind. Now we are told that Becker has stored in a number of banks the handsome sum of $65,000. All of the banks are going to furnish the public with full details of these accounts. Then there was said to be a large amount in cash and securities and what not in a safe deposit vault. This treasure was to be dragged forth to the light of day.

"Did Becker ever have any dealings in Wall Street?"

"Now there is another lie," said Mr. McIntyre. "I had forgotten that, but it is impossible to remember them all. It was said that he had a broker, and the inference was that he was a gambler in stocks. The fact is, Becker never had a broker, he never wagered a cent in Wall Street. I will prove to the satisfaction of all that Becker never wrongly took one cent."

"Did you ever have any talk with District Attorney Whitman about Becker confessing, providing immunity was given to him?"

"Never. How could I when Becker has nothing to confess?"

"It has been said that you called upon Mr. Whitman and asked him what he had to offer if Becker went over to his side. It was also said that Mr. Whitman told you to show what goods you had to sell before any price for them was agreed upon."

"All lies. No such talk ever occurred between Mr. Whitman and me. I have talked with Mr. Whitman, but it was only the ordinary talk that might naturally occur between two lawyers representing two sides of a case. We intend to fight this battle to the end. One would think that the District Attorney was using dynamite to break open strong boxes to find hidden wealth. He will get dynamite enough, but it will be in court, when I face him there. That is, of course, if the case ever gets into a court."

"Have you any doubt about that?"

"I am not disclosing my case. I am well versed in the criminal law and I know something about criminal procedure, and I stake my reputation on the statement that I will prove that Becker is an innocent and a persecuted man. was asked the other day if the public excitement now was as great as it was during the days of the Lexow investigation. I replied that there was just as much public excitement now. And what became of that investigation? Thirty-one policemen were indicted at that time, but only six were tried. Only one of the indicted men served a term in prison, and that term was for the period of one month.

"Now, don't understand me to say that I am minimizing the need of a police investigation. The only point that I want to make is to enter a protest against unfair play. Let us abide by the rules of the game. If any man is guilty that man will be punished. And if any man is innocent that man will escape in the courts. But the trouble is that during the preliminary stages the innocent suffer just as much as if they were guilty. Every bit of Becker's past life has been raked up and the blackest side of it is commented upon. Why, a man might think he was not human the way he has been pounded.

HOW POLICE CASES FAIL.

Special Sessions Justices Comment on Arrests by Becker Raider.

In dismissing the charges against five men arraigned before them yesterday for running poolrooms, Special Sessions Justices McInerney, Forker, and Collins severely criticised a former member of Lieut. Becker's Strong Arm Squad who had made the arrests. The man was Herman Schwartz, now attached to the Mercert Street Station as a patrolman. He is a brother-in-law of Harry Vallon, the gambler locked up in the West Side Prison for connection with the Rosenthal murder.

Schwartz was the complainant in all five cases. The first two men arraigned were Theodore Stewart and Patrick Clark, both of whom gave the Clarendon Club, 268 West Thirty-seventh Street, as their address. Schwartz said he had entered the club when a detective under Lieut. Becker and had tried to place a bet on a horse race. He said he hadn't been able to get a bet down, and, finally, had got a man in the place to make the bet for him. This man was not in court and Justice McInerney asked Schwartz what had become of him.

"I don't know," replied Schwartz. "I spent a week looking for him, but I couldn't find him."

"This seems to be another example of the way evidence is obtained by the police," declared Justice McInerney. "They have a happy faculty of never finding the man whose presence and testimony is essential to a conviction."

Then the Justices dismissed the prisoners and called William Lippe and Andrew Collins, both of 135 Bowery, and Leo Ross of 43 James Street.

Schwartz took the stand against them also and said that on the afternoon of July 9 he had entered a poolroom run by the three men in the Bowery and had bet on the first race at Farmington, Utah. He said it was about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and that soon after he placed his bet word came in that his horse had lost. He said he put a bet of $10 on the second race then, and that the name of the winner was called out a few minutes later. Again he lost. Justice Forker, who had listened intently, broke in then to remark:

"A strange thing about it is that the detectives never win a bet. They always seem to lose, and have a way of billing the city for their losses, but never winning anything for the municipality."

Thousands of
Mothers and Babies
IN THE
Tenement Districts
Must Get Relief from
THE STIFLING HEAT.

Many appeals for fresh air relief are received by us every day.

If you have returned from your Summer rest, you appreciate the benefits of a vacation. If you have not, you still realize its necessity for the over-worked and under-rested.

WILL YOU NOT HELP THEM?

Think of the suffering in the tenements these hot days. It will make you happy to know that some poor family is enjoying the ocean or country breezes, or is receiving relief through you.

Here are a few possibilities:
$2.50 will keep a teething baby as your guest at the seashore or in the country for a week. Twice that amount will give the baby's worn-out mother a rest, too.
$5.00 will pay a week's board on a farm for a boy or girl who cannot continue work without a rest and change of air.
$10.00 will pay a week's board for a tired mother and delicate baby on a desirable farm, or it will make a family of four happy for a week at Sea Breeze, and strong for many months, possibly years.
$30.00 will keep a mother and three children, or two "cash girls" (sisters) at Sea Breeze for two weeks of fun and unaccustomed joy.
$100.00 will send fifteen hard-working girls to the country, or ten mothers and thirty children to Sea Breeze for a week.

TELL US HOW MANY YOU WILL HELP.

Send contributions to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer, room 210, 105 East 22d St., N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

PEOPLE DECLARE WAR ON PROTECTED CRIME

Continued from Page 1.

ditions and into the causes which give rise to systems of blackmail and graft, and to propose remedies by which these causes may be removed.

Call upon the citizens and officials having information on these conditions to lay it before the District Attorney or the Aldermanic committee in the full confidence that they will be protected against terrorism and oppression of every sort.

For the purpose of making these resolutions effective, be it hereby

Resolved, That the following named citizens, being signers of the call for this meeting, are hereby appointed a committee to see that the foregoing public demands are complied with: Eugene H. Outerbridge, Jacob H. Schiff, Eugene A. Philbin, Henry Moskowitz, Alian Robinson, F. S. Tomlin, Raymond V. Ingersoll, Mrs. Charles H. Israels, and George B. Agnew. Be it further

Resolved, That this committee shall have power to increase its number to thirty, including representatives from every borough, and that it may solicit funds, engage counsel, and do whatever is, in its judgment, necessary to vindicate law and order in this city and to bring about such changes as will make more difficult, if not impossible, the recurrence of conditions like the present.

The spirit of the meeting was expressed in the words of Rabbi Samuel Schulman of Temple Beth-El, who said:

"We are engaged to-night in going back to the sources of self-government. The source of self-government is the town meeting. And I take it that New York is meeting to-night as a body of citizens to tell the world what New York thinks of the situation that confronts it."

Democracy on Trial.

Charles P. Howland, who presided over the meeting, introduced the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott as the first speaker. Dr. Abbott said in part:

"Democracy is on trial to-night in this our city. The people have the authority to make laws, have they power to make these laws obeyed? The best law unenforced is only a good intention, is worth nothing, unless worth is put into it by the power that makes the unwilling obey it.

"If any one should propose the opening of a public park in the vicinity of New York and the placing therein of a Monte Carlo under the regulation of law, and with adequate police protection for the gamesters, the whole city would vote down the proposition with wrath. But, I declare, with the full meaning of my words in my own mind, and with full recognition of the fact that some one will go away and say that I have advocated the opening of a Monte Carlo in the vicinity of New York, I declare that it would be better to have a Monte Carlo in the vicinity of New York, with the gamesters protected by the police, under legal regulation, than gambling hells scattered all over the city, with the gambling hells under the protection of the police. [Applause.]

"We think ourselves virtuous, more virtuous than Monte Carlo, because we prohibit gambling and they permit it. Gambling is a dastardly and a vile vice, but it is not so great a vice as hypocrisy, and a city which pretends to prohibit gambling and does not do it is guilty of hypocrisy. [Applause.]

"A community which prohibits the selling of liquor in saloons on Sunday and opens the side door to all incomers professes one thing on the front door and practices another thing on the side door. [Applause.]

Duty to Rise in Revolt.

"To profess a virtue and not to be strong to practice it is the fundamental vice. There is nothing worse. It may be true, as we have been told [by Mayor Gaynor] that we must trust to slow processes of the Sunday school and the churches to eradicate vice. I suppose so.

"But the problem is not, 'Shall we eradicate vice?' but 'Shall we eradicate protected vice?' [Applause.]

"It would take a long while for the doctors to stamp out an epidemic in New York, but it would not take the city a long time to stamp out any doctors who, pretending to fight the epidemic, are promoting it in order to get their fees. It took a long while for the American army to win liberty from Great Britain, but it did not take the American army a long time to thrust from its presence the Benedict Arnold, who used the place the army had given him to betray the cause which was entrusted to him."

Dr. Abbott spoke of the charges which the police had made against the courts and the courts against the police, and declared:

"When courts and police are agreed that the administration of justice is not a terror to evildoers it is time you and I took a hand in it. The newspapers would be derelict in their duty to the people and we would be recreant to our duty if when it was found that the men who are employed to protect us from crime were protecting the criminal from us they did not publish the fact broadcast and if we did not rise in strong, vehement, hot, wrathful revolt."

Chairman Howland in calling the meeting to order said:

"Municipal government which has for many years been on trial in this country and which he thought had been saved is again on desperate trial. It is the duty of each of us to do his share, be that much or little in the work of rescue.

"We come to this task without partisan bias, and actuated by no sectarian or racial motives. We do not come to denounce any man. For the present our programme must be investigation, investigation, investigation."

Dr. Henry Moscowitz read this telegram from Jacob H. Schiff:

Aug. 14, 1912.

Allan Robinson, 165 Broadway:

I greatly regret that business prevents me from meeting with our fellow-citizens this evening to protest against the existence of the shocking conditions lately uncovered among those upon whose loyalty to duty so largely depends the safety of our lives, our possessions, and the vouchsafing of public morality.

I hope that the mandate of this evening's meeting to those whom it may intrust with the carrying into effect of the purposes for which it has been called will carry with it the weight of a thoroughly aroused public opinion. For eternal vigilance remains the price not alone of liberty but also of a morally clean and incorruptible community.

I shall willingly join with you and others in anything that should be done to co-operate with the authorities in correct permanently the infamous conditions lately revealed.

JACOB H. SCHIFF.

A letter from Bishop Greer, also read, said that the time had come when the duty of all good citizens was clear and imperative. Action should be taken to keep sentiment alive until the work was thoroughly performed.

Peter Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, proffered the assistance of organized labor to the cause of eliminating protected crime. He said that in every strike in this city gangsters had been employed to create disturbances prejudicial to the strikers, and that they had shown their influence with the police.

Worse Conditions Beneath.

Mrs. Belle Lindner Israels, widow of Charles H. Israels, the architect, and former member of the Grand Jury which investigated gambling and allied vices under the administration of District Attorney Jerome said that gangsters and gamblers associated with the police controlled the dance halls which operate to increase the social evil for their own profit.

"Now," said she, "yet us try to work out a constructive system of effort that is going to give us the right kind of law, no matter how bold, no matter how revolting it may be to our old-fashioned, hypocritical, Puritanical conscience. Let us understand that this is a time for plain talk. We are not men and we are not women; we are human beings. We need to care for and to look out for the weakest in the community, and this network that has simply shown itself on the surface is so infinitely more rotten underneath anything that you have touched as yet, is so infinitely more vile in the degradation that it supplies to the holiest and most beautiful thing in the whole world, and I mean a young, innocent girl.

"Let us have a city so clean, so straight, and so wholesome that every woman and child and little girl and little boy can walk along the streets not afraid to enter a candy store, not afraid to go into a cigar shop, not afraid to go into the hall that has in front of it the sign that invites to a good time and an evening's pleasure."

Ovation for Curran, Too.

Next to District Attorney Whitman, Alderman Henry H. Curran got the biggest ovation of the evening. He said:

"I wish merely to say that we of the committee approach this task in no light spirit; we are serious and in earnest about it. We approach it with humility, and with a firm resolve. We are working for you. We are the servants and you are the masters, and we are responsible to and will report to you. [Applause.] And one last word, the integrity and the public spirit and the high character as known to me personally of the men whom the Board of Aldermen has placed with me upon this committee insures one thing that you are entitled to have an answer to now, and that is that this investigation must and will be non-partisan. If the unwelcome hand of politics shows itself above the horizon at this investigation I renew to you now the pledge I made to the Board of Aldermen that at that moment, if I could not stop it, the Board of Aldermen had my resignation. No man who is involved in this inquiry will be spared, be he Democrat or Republican, rich or poor, friend or foe. We are here to get the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the bare helpful truth. [Applause.]

"I leave you with the question. We shall try to do our part in serving you. Our shoulders are at the wheel to do the best with such ability as we have—but we cannot do it alone; we want your shoulders to the wheel. We want not only your approval, so far as we may deserve it, but we want it on this basis—that this is not an Albany investigation. Tnis, my friends, is what I conceive to be the best kind of home rule for New York City. [Applause.]

Attorney Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the Aldermanic investigating committee, was received with hearty and sustained applause. He declared that the work of the investigation must be constructive.

"Murders were committed in New York City before July 16th," said he, "and a large number of murders have been committed since July 16th. But, because of the circumstances surrounding this public assassination, familiar now to every newspaper reader in the United States, the results of this attack upon law and order have been far-reaching.

"One result of this tragedy is the widespread and persistent belief on the part of citizens of New York that a large proportion of the Police Department is either inefficient or corrupt. Right or wrong, just or unjust, this belief is a fact. If it be true that a large proportion of our paid protectors of this city are inefficient or are corrupt, the situation is appalling and calls for prompt and intelligent action. If it be true that only a small proportion of the Police Department is convincingly corrupt, and is trading with violators of the law, protecting them in their crimes and blackmailing them for such protection, but that the greater proportion are honest, loyal, and brave policemen, then the effect of this widespread public distrust is fatal to the efficiency, discipline, and morals of the entire force.

"In any event it is imperative that the facts be ascertained. Let us know the worst and let us know the best. We all know that in the Police Department there are many brave and faithful men who place duty above every consideration. I know that such men drop into coal holes at 1 o'clock in the morning with drawn revolvers, following the desperate criminals fully armed who would not hesitate to riddle them with bullets. I know that men on the traffic squad at imminent danger of their lives have saved the lives of others in the regular course of the day's job. I know that officers fully clothed have at the risk of their lives leaped into our rivers to rescue drowning men and women. It is for the sake of such officers as well as for the safety of the city that the facts must be ascertained.

"July 16 created the widespread distrust to which I have referred. That distrust may be unfounded in part; it may be justified altogether. I do not know; you do not know. We must have the facts.

"July 16 did more. It caused the District Attorney of New York County promptly to begin a vigorous search for the assassins and their accomplices, which promises to result in a speedy and effective prosecution.

"July 16 caused the Board of Aldermen to take prompt steps to ascertain the facts concerning the whole condition, organization, and discipline of the Police Department, in the belief that New York City is competent to go down into the cellar of its own house and clean it out, and should not wait until its neigh

BLUES DRIVEN BACK AGAIN BY THE REDS

Invading Army Route the Loyal Forces at Battle of Walnut Tree Hill.

MOVING NEARER TO NEW YORK

Noisiest Engagement of the Bloodless War — New Jersey Soldiers Fight Valiantly—Short of Ammunition.

Special to The New York Times.

STRATFORD, Conn., Aug. 14.—The Army of the Red, which has set out to capture, ransack, and, if necessary, destroy New York City, continues its onward advance. For the first time since the Connecticut campaign started the Reds are encamped to-night on the western shore of the Housatonic River, ready, with the break of to-morrow's dawn, to continue its victorious march in the direction of the sorely distressed metropolis.

The battle which was fought to-day in the hilly country of which Huntington is the centre—it will go down in the history of make-believe warfare as the battle of Walnut Tree Hill—like the other battles which have preceded it this week, must be chronicled as a Red victory. So far the loyal blue Army has not won a single decisive engagement. But even if an unbroken string of defeats stares them in the face, Gen. Mills and his brave men of the Blues decline to admit that they are in the desperate situation in which some insist they are.

The Blues confidently predict that the big battle timed to start Friday morning, not to end until Saturday afternoon, will be another story, and that New York will not only be spared the terrors of a foreign capture, but that the Reds will be driven in panic back upon their principal base near New London.

None of the New York troops figured in the main engagement near Walnut Tree Hill this morning. The troops which bore the brunt of the struggle were, for the Blue defenders, the men from Woodrow Wilson's State, and for the Red invaders the First and Second Brigades of Massachusetts Infantry. The latter were backed up by a strong force of regular cavalrymen and field artillerymen, who broke the country up with a cannonading which lasted without intermission until hostilities ceased shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon. The New York cavalrymen, who are the only Manhattan troops with the defenders, did get into the battle for a minute or so, but their experience was so short and bloodless that to all intents and purposes it had nothing to do with the outcome.

Cavalry Reinforces the Blues.

Gen. Mills was in personal command of the Blues, and when his scouts gave him the reports which proved to his trained mind that Gen. Smith was ready to cross the Housatonic with the evident intention of breaking through the loyal entrenchments, driving that army further back in the direction of New York, he directed the New Jersey troops to form a line of battle at the foot of Walnut Tree Hill. He ordered Col. James Parker to bring up the Blue cavalry and to take up a position on the right flank of the Jerseymen and be in readiness to reinforce the men from New Jersey the instant its line was threatened with penetration by the advancing columns of the triumphant Reds.

The principal object Gen. Smith desired to accomplish to-day was the crossing of the Housatonic by his entire army, and in order to make this possible issued his orders to the Massachusetts troops under Gen. Pew. The same Gen. Pew, who lost the Massachusetts campaign, and made possible the capture of Boston, was to strike hard and quick at the Blue entrenchments on Walnut Tree Hill, and to keep at it until the Jerseymen had been put to rout.

To Col. Grierson of the Tenth United States Cavalry, the horse commander of the Reds, the instructions were to look after the Blue horsemen under Parker, and to see to it that the loyal troopers did not get into action until the Blue entrenchments were taken by the Massachusetts infantrymen under Gen. Pew. Seven companies of the Sixth Massachusetts infantry were ordered to make a reconnoissance of the Blue forces, after which the remaining companies of that regiment, reinforced by the entire Fifth and Ninth Massachusetts regiments, were sent forward to begin the attack on the entrenched Blues at the base of Walnut Tree Hill about 9 o'clock, when the real battle began.

Out of the woods with a whoop came the Bay State men. The firing was fast and furious, and the Reds, advancing by sudden spurts, sought safety behind old New England stone walls, and settled down to the work of driving the defenders from their entrenchments.

Not since the Revolution has this part of Connecticut heard such a racket as followed the advance of the Red forces. Soon three Massachusetts regiments were firing as one man, and back, bullet for bullet, came the imaginary defiance of the Jerseymen. All the countryside was present to witness the mix-up and everybody enjoyed the fuss and smoke, including the farmers, who were later to demand and receive large chunks of damage money from the Provost Marshals for the damage they would say the troops had wrought to beet and onion and hay fields and other such crops that are ruined forever the moment a soldier of either army touches them.

Defenders Fight Stubbornly.

The Blues fought stubbornly, and the First and Fourth New Jersey Regiments which began the battle for the defenders were soon reinforced by the Fifth New Jersey, making a force of about 3,000 men, who battled from behind the Walnut Tree Hill entrenchments.

Shortly before 10 o'clock there was an unexpected silence from the Blue entrenchments. The bad luck which has dogged the Blues since the campaign began was again in evidence. The Blues had run out of ammunition. Gen. Mills, however, had received word that his ammunition was getting low, and the silence was short lived, and before the Reds could rush the intervening distance and capturing the temporarily helpless Blues the ammunition wagon came lumbering up and the battle was renewed.

The Blues up to this time were holding on to their intrenchments like grim death, and their dislodgement seemed unlikely, when something happened on the crest of a hill overlooking the Blue position. Gen. Smith, taking his opponent by surprise, ordered into action two batteries of light artillery from New Jersey. They took up a position on the hill called on the military maps Hill 620. By noon both batteries were in action, and the whole country shook with the force of the detonations.

This was the turning point in the struggle. Gen. Mills received information shortly after noon that still more reinforcements for the Red forces were on the way, and, realizing that his gallant Jerseyites would probably be ruled out as dead, wounded, or captured if he tried to maintain his position in the face of such overwhelming numbers, he ordered the New Jersey brigade withdrawn from Walnut Tree Hill. But the withdrawal was not an admission of complete victory for the Reds. Gen. Mills had succeeded in getting the Second Brigade of New York, which is made up of Brooklyn regiments, out of the dangerous position in which those troops found themselves after yesterday's big Red victory. The Brooklynites to-night are again with the main defending column, ready to take part to-morrow in opposing the further advance of the enemy.

The battle ended in a valley near Huntington, the last of the troops to stop firing being the gunners of the Red batteries. The opposing cavalry troops did not do much bloody fighting, but they, nevertheless, got into some interesting positions. For instance, the loyal cavalry early in the day succeeded in getting in between the Red infantry and the Red cavalry and for a time it seemed possible that the Red victory might be switched to one for the Blues. But this did not take place, and the negro troops of the Tenth were able to scamper out of danger before much damage was done.

At another time the Red horsemen got in some clever work, and it looked like the cutting off of the Blue army from its base of supplies at Danbury was among the possibilities. The unexpected happened, though, and Danbury was saved to the army under Gen. Mills.

Battle of Artillery To-day.

The battle to-morrow, which will be the last minor engagement before the great struggle of Friday and Saturday begins, will bring into action more than 10,000 men. The battle will be fought in a small area, and both sides will swing into action with the backing of all the artillery of their respective armies.

The battle to-day was not featured with any such fine aeroplane work as characterized the activities of the two armies yesterday. A heavy fog prevailed and both Lieuts. Foulois and Milling, the army aviators, experienced trouble soon after they went into the air. The fog, Foulois explained, short-circuited the motors in both machines, necessitating hurried landing. Foulois was up 1,500 feet when his engine was short-circuited. The engine "went dead" on him and Foulois looked below for a place to land. He was then four miles from the division headquarters and below was one single and very small open spot.

He realized that he had to make that spot, and in order to accomplish the landing he would have to drop straight down. With his engine out of commission the aviator began his perilous descent almost in a straight line. He struck the ground with great force and his machine was damaged, but Foulois himself escaped without a scratch.

Within five minutes after he came down the signal corps aviation emergency squad was on its way to Foulois in the new army automobile truck built especially for the aviation squad. The machine rushed to the rescue at a speed of more than fifty miles an hour. Three hours later Foulois and his machine were back to camp and the aviator was directing the repairs. Foulois expects to go up again to-morrow morning.

This afternoon the battle was over the Provost Marshals; their pockets full of new fifties, twenties, tens, and fives, hurried over the war country settling with farmers for the damage done by the troops. It was a job which kept Col. Hull, Col. Cronkhite, Major Shattuck, Major Sarrat, and Major "Joe" Wheeler busy most of the afternoon.

One industrious farmer told Col. Cronkhite that he wanted $805 for damage done to an alfalfa field by a squadron of New York cavalry. A compromise was effected, and the farmer accepted $401.50. The 50 cents it was said had to do with damage done to a big rock on the outskirts of the alfalfa patch.

Another wanted $10 for injury to his terrace. When a demand was made on him to show the terrace he admitted that none had ever existed. He did not get a cent from the Government.

Four army mules walked through a beet field this morning. The owner of the field demanded and got $50 for the alleged damage to his beets. In another instance a farmer wanted $700 for injury to a hay field. The Provost Marshal refused to pay any such sum, and a compromise was arranged. The farmer got $350.50. It is said that it will take the Provost Marshals a week or more to adjust the damage growing out of the campaign for the possession of New York.

Gen. Wood comes to-morrow. The Secretary of War will come in time to witness the final struggle of Friday and Saturday.

To get within striking distance of New York City the Reds must sweep away the formidable barrier which now lies in their pathway. Heretofore their progress has been easy, and in the last few days they have had simply to outflank detached units of the defenders and then move on with trivial losses. Now, after three days of desperate fighting by the several brigades which have been seeking to concentrate, the Blues can hardly be expected to give up the advantages of a defensive plan made feasible by the contour of the country.

The long, steep ridges in Bethlehem and Newtown, one of them crowned by "Stormfield," the Summer home of the late Mark Twain, suggests that Gen. Mills will continue on the defensive, hoping to draw the Reds into some of the many valleys and then annihilate them with his field guns.

The country is finely adapted to defense. Col. Parker's cavalry force of more than 2,000 is a mobile power to protect the Blue flank on the south, while the guns placed on many of the elevations will support magnificently Gen. Mills's three brigades of infantry. The easy progress by which the invading Reds have crossed southern New England and the Housatonic, which latter many thought would provide an excellent natural barrier, will now give way to hard fighting and slow progress.

If it is delay that the Blues want they can get it by intrenching on the hills. Gen. Hines of the New Jersey brigade did this to-day but the Red artillery, which had been brought up at the right time after a hard march, was posted by Gen. Pew on another hill and so dominated the trenches that the enemy's infantry was able to obtain positions that would have led to enfiladng on both flanks.

The result obtained by the engagement was that Gen. Mills extricated the Second New York from a somewhat disagreeable position at the south while Gen. Smith brought his provisional brigade under Col. Cowles into a position where it will help drive home an attack on any part of the Blue line.

Instructional Period Ends.

The movements to-day closed the instructional period. Gen. Bliss, the chief umpire, will now turn over the armies to the respective commanders, and Gens. Smith and Mills will "go at" each other. More than 18,000 men will be actively engaged in the big battle to come.

Practical instruction was given the hospital branch of the militia service to-day. By order of Gen. Bliss four men from each company in action were tagged as wounded. Carrying these men on litters to a safe distance, applying first aid, and then moving them to the ambulance station's field hospital, and ultimately to the base hospital, which in theory is at New Haven or Bridgeport, furnished the method of treatment. There are six field hospitals and four ambulance companies with both armies.

Major M. E. Maus, a veteran surgeon in the Philippine and Spanish wars, now Chief Surgeon of the Department of the East, and chief surgeon of the 1912 manoeuvres, is the man behind this extensive movement for the education of the medical branch of the National Guard, and he declares it is the first time in history that the Medical Corps of the militia has received practical instruction in the treatment of men on the line of battle.

To-morrow's general engagement is expected to be some miles west of Stepney.

Scenes in the Struggle to Capture New York.

TEMPORARY FORTIFICATIONS IN A VILLAGER'S FRONT YARD

PHOTOS COPYRIGHT AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N

AN ADVANCE GUARD ON SCOUTING DUTY

THE COLOR BEARER

SOLDIERS BUILDING A PONTOON BRIDGE

PICK OUT STATIONS FOR DUAL SUBWAY

Sept. 12 and 13 Set for Public Hearings on Locations Favored by Service Board.

TIMES SQUARE EXPRESS STOP

Bronx and Brooklyn Contract Forms Approved — Crowd Receives the Announcement with Cheers.

Tentative plans for the locations of stations on the proposed dual subway system to be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, or a company formed in its interest, and by the Interborough Company were agreed upon yesterday by the Public Service Commission. There will be a public hearing on the proposed stations to be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, including the Broadway route, Sept. 12, and on the day after a like hearing will be held in regard to the Interborough's proposed stations.

Unless the present plans are upset there will be stations along the Seventh Avenue route, to be operated by the Interborough, at the present loop at South Ferry, Rector Street, Dey and Cortlandt Streets, Chambers and Duane Streets, (express,) Franklin Street, Christopher at Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Pennsylvania Station, (express,) and Times Square, (express.) On the William Street branch there will be stations at Wall and Beaver Streets, Fulton and John Streets, and Park Place and Broadway.

On the Flatbush Avenue and Eastern Parkway route there will be a station at Atlantic Avenue, (express;) Bergen Street, Prospect Park Plaza, Eighth Avenue and Park Plaza, Underhill and Washington Avenues, Franklin Avenue and Brooklyn Rapid Transit station, (express;) Nostrand Avenue, Kingston Avenue, (express,) and at Utica Avenue. On the Nostrand Avenue line the stations will be at President Street, Sterling Place and Lefferts Avenue, Winthrop and Robinson Avenue, Church Avenue, Beverly Road, Newkirk Avenue, and Flatbush Avenue. The stations south of Flatbush Avenue are not yet decided upon.

On Livonia Avenue Line.

On the Livonia Avenue line the stations will be at Sutter Avenue, Saratoga Avenue, Rockaway Avenue, Powell and Junius Streets, Alabama and Georgia Avenues, Van Sicklen Avenue, New Lotts Avenue, and Cleveland Street. On the Stenway tunnel extension the stations will be at the present ones, Grand Central Station and Times Square. On the Steinway Tunnel and Queensboro Plaza connection there will be stations at Jackson Avenue, Twelfth Street, and Queensboro Plaza. On the Woodside-Corona line there will be nineteen stations yet to be determined upon.

On the White Plains Road line extension the stations will be at East 180th Street, Bear Swamp Road, Pelham Parkway, Allerton Avenue, Burke Avenue, (express;) Gun Hill Road and East 219th Street, East 225th Street, East 233d Street, and East 233d Street and Becker Avenue, (express.) On the Clark Street route the stations will be at Henry Street and at Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

The stations on the lines owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit are:

Nassau Street line: Stations at Brooklyn Bridge, Fulton Street, and Wall Street. Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street line: Whitehall Street, Rector Street, Cortlandt and Dey Streets, City Hall, Canal Street, Prince Street, Eighth Street, Union Square, (express,) Twenty-third Street, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, Thirty-fourth Street; Times Square, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Street, Fifty-seventh Street, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; and Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets and Lexington Avenue.

On the Canal Street line the stations will be at Canal Street, east of Broadway. The Fourteenth Street and Eastern District line stations will be at Sixth Avenue, Broadway, Third Avenue, First Avenue, Bedford Avenue, Union Avenue, and Lorimer Street, Ainslee and Powers Streets, Meresole and Montrose Streets, Knickerbocker Avenue, Flushing Avenue, De Kalb Avenue, Ridgewood, Halsey Street, and Central Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn.

St. Felix and Flatbush Line.

On the Montague Street line the station will be at Court Street; on the St. Felix and Flatbush line, at Atlantic Avenue and Seventh Avenue; on the New Utrecht line, at Eighth and Ninth Avenues, (express,) Fort Hamilton Avenue, Fifty-fourth Street, Sixty-second Street, (express,) Sixty-ninth Street, Seventy-ninth Street, Twentieth Avenue, Twenty-second Avenue, (express,) Twenty-fifth Avenue, Bay Fiftieth Street, and Coney Island; on the Gravesend line at Thirteenth Avenue, Avenue D and Gravesend Avenue, Eighteenth Avenue, (express,) Avenue N, Kings Highway, (express,) Avenue U, Avenue X, and Coney Island.

The Public Service Commission held a hearing yesterday on the forms of contracts for Section 1 of the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue Subway in the Bronx, and for Sections 1 and 2 of the extensions of the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn. Although there was a large number of Brooklyn and Bronx citizens present there were no objections to the forms of contracts, and when the Chairman announced that they were approved and that the advertisement would be immediately proceeded with his words were received with cheers.

The Bronx line section will extend from 138th Street and Alexander Avenue via the boulevard to 147th Street as a three-track subway for a distance of one and one-half miles.

Sections 1 and 2 of the Fourth Avenue extension, Brooklyn, will extend from Forty-third Street and Fourth Avenue to Eighty-ninth Street and Fourth Avenue, a distance of two and one-half miles. From Forty-third to Sixty-fifth Street the line will have four-track service. From Sixty-fifth Street it will be a two-track line.

The two tracks, however, will be laid upon the west side of Fourth Avenue, so that there will be room for two additional tracks to be laid in future. There will be stations at Forty-fifth Street, Fifty-third Street, Fifty-ninth Street, Bay Ridge Avenue, Seventy-sixth Street, and Eighty-sixth Street.

The commission also adopted forms of contract for Section 1-A of the Lexington Avenue Subway. Bids for the contract for this work will be opened on Sept. 11 at 12 o'clock. Bids on the Bronx section will be opened on Sept. 13 at 12 o'clock, and bids on the two Fourth Avenue extension sections will be opened on Sept. 13 at 12 o'clock.

$25,000 DINNER FAVORS.

Chicago Merchant Places Checks Under His Five Children's Plates.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—As dinner favors, Leon Klein, a pioneer Chicago merchant, gave away $125,000 in checks on his bankers last night. Mr. Klein's guests were his five children, two sons and three daughters, who found under their plates at the table in their father's home in Grand Boulevard checks for $25,000 each.

The dinner given by Mr. Klein to his children was in honor of no anniversary, but one of a series of customary gatherings. The gift of the checks was a complete surprise to the family.

"I feel rather richer in the love and affection of my children than in the balance on my bank account," was the brief announcement with which Mr. Klein preceded the gift.

Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts in Central Park, Carl Schurs and Hamilton Fish Parks, Manhattan, and in Tottenville Park, Richmond, at 8 o'clock this evening.

COLONEL PUTS ODELL IN THE ANANIAS CLUB

Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Harriman to bring the President's attention to the Senatorial situation in New York.

"Mr. Harriman came to Washington, and a few days afterward I again lunched with him," continued Mr. Odell. His narrative was interrupted by questions, and every Senator gave close attention.

"He told me I was correct—that the President was anxious about the financial condition of the National Committee and would like to have Mr. Harriman's help. Mr. Harriman said he asked about the Senatorial matter, and the President said that if it was necessary he would do as I requested.

"Mr. Harriman said he was ready to help the National Committee. I suggested that he wait until the committee exhausted other resources before he gave assistance. Subsequently Mr. Cortelyou came to my office and said he was unable to raise the rest of the money for the State Committee. The rest amounted to about $200,000. I said it was an embarrassing situation for me, and he asked if I could help out. I replied I would see.

"Later I called up Mr. Harriman and told him if he desired to help the National Committee, that it was the proper time to do so. He asked me to have Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou come down to see him. I communicated with them and they went. Later that day Mr. Harriman telephoned me that he had raised $240,000 which he had turned over to Mr. Bliss. That same day Mr. Bliss came over and gave me the National Committee's check, signed by himself as Treasurer, for $200,000."

After his story of the contribution Mr. Odell explained his relation with the National Committee that year. He said that in July, 1904, an agreement had been made between himself and the National Committee, represented by Mr. Cortelyou and Mr. Bliss, whereby the National Committee was to give the New York State Committee $500,000.

Early in the campaign, Mr. Odell said, he got $100,000 from the committee for a canvass of New York City, and later $50,000 for manning the polls during registration. In all $300,000 of an expected $500,000 was turned over.

"There was no question in my mind as to the success of the National and State tickets that year," Mr. Odell continued. "What embarrassed me was that I had agreed to give to the various district Chairmen in New York along the Hudson River and in the counties on Long Island, consisting of 2,300 districts and containing 800,000 voters, this $200,000 the National Committee owed me."

Senator Clapp asked a second time if Mr. Odell were sure the Harriman contribution was made through the National Committee.

"Absolutely," replied Mr. Odell.

"Are you sure Mr. Cortelyou was a party to the arrangement to give to New York State $500,000?"

"To the best of my recollection."

In addition to contributions from the National Committee Mr. Odell said the State Committee that year collected about $200,000 from other sources. He could not remember who contributed the latter amount, but was sure none of the "trusts" was a contributor.

ULTIMATUM TO ELECTORS.

Must Declare for Taft or Get Off Ticket in Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Under a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee today, the Roosevelt Electors remaining on the regular Republican ticket will have seven days within which to decide what they intend to do. If they will agree to support President Taft both at the polls and in the electoral college in the event that he carries the State, all well and good, or, if they prefer to resign they will be at liberty to do so. If they refuse to do either, the State Convention will be reassembled, they will be removed, and Taft men will be put in their places.

In the event that the Roosevelt Electors decide to resign the State Central Committee has authority to fill their places. But if they stick—and some of the Bull Moose leaders want them to stick—Chairman Hanna will reconvene the State Convention. If the Republicans have the situation correctly sized up, the Roosevelt men will play a small part should the re-assembling take place. Word was given out to-day that the Taft people would control the convention by even a bigger majority than they had when it first assembled.

COCKRAN SUPPORTS ROOSEVELT

W. Bourke Cockran, the erstwhile Tammany orator, may be a candidate for Congress in the First District on the Bull Moose ticket. Asked if he had openly announced that he would support the ticket, Mr. Cockran said:

"Yes, I supported Mr. Roosevelt while I was in Congress, and I have done so ever since. To my mind Mr. Roosevelt is the best Democrat of them all; the best Democrat in the United States."

Mr. Cockran said he had not been notified officially of any intention to nominate him for Congress, and that he did not care to say just now whether he would accept if the nomination were tendered him.

BEGIN WAR ON THE CHARTER.

Citizens' Union Files Suit to Test Its Legality.

The Citizens' Union began its war on the Greater New York Charter of 1911 yesterday by filing suit in the Supreme Court to test the legality of the sections enabling the city to grant pensions to Civil Service workers. The Secretary of the organization, Joseph O. Hammitt of 41 Park Row, is the plaintiff in the action. He includes as the defendants in the suit Mayor Gaynor, Controller Prendergast, President Mitchel, the Presidents of the five boroughs, and the Board of Estimate.

Sections 165, 166, and 167 of Chapter 669 of the Charter are attacked as to their legality. According to complaint the provisions for the granting of pensions are incompatible with Article VIII., Section 10 of the State Constitution, which says:

> No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or any property in aid of any individual, corporation, or society; nor shall any county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town, or village purposes.

The Constitution further sets forth that no extra compensation shall be given out for public officers, and that any compensation disbursed shall be strictly for services rendered.

According to the contention of the Citizens' Union, the provision in the Charter by which already fifteen former Civil Service employes have been pensioned, should be nullified. It requests further that the officers of the City Corporation be permanently enjoined from giving any more such compensations.

The pensions already granted will cost the city upward of $20,000 a year. In all cases they were awarded to men of long and good standing in the employ of the city on the affidavits of reputable physicians that the incumbents were permanently disabled and incapacitated for further work. The pensions were not, however, uniformly awarded to men who had been injured in the discharge of their duties.

No answer to the suit has been filed. The argument over the granting of a temporary injunction will come up before the Special Term of the Supreme Court within the month.

Gift Through The Times.

THE TIMES has received $5 from "E. McM." for the Rev. James S. Brockinton, a Presbyterian clergyman, who, with his invalid wife and their little daughter, was dispossessed when he failed to keep up mortgage payments on his home at 1,217 Sixty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

STIMSON TO VIEW BATTLE.

President Taft, However, Too Busy to Leave the White House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Taft does not expect to attend the war game in Connecticut. He had hoped to see the finish of the manoeuvres.

Secretary Stimson and Major General Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, however, will leave Washington to-morrow morning for Stratford, Conn., to see the end of the fighting. Gen. Wood will inspect the fortifications about Boston Friday and Saturday, while Secretary Stimson goes to his home on Long Island. Both will return to Washington Monday.

AEOLIAN HALL

Suites of 2 and 3 Offices

are now available for occupancy, also single offices, as well as entire floors containing 13,000 feet (subdivided into such suites as desired) in the

New Aeolian Hall

with its unusually advantageous location on

42d Street, Opp. Library

These offices may be had on either the North, East, South or West sides of the building. Every room is an outside room, and on all sides the light and air are absolutely unobstructed.

Renting agent

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Renting Agents,
340 Madison Ave., near 42d St.
Telephone "Bryant 6900."

More Than a Newspaper

The New York Times purposes to serve its readers by recovering lost articles; by securing high-grade help; by securing employment; by renting the vacant rooms; in short, by rendering **Times Service.**

Telephone Bryant 1000.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 46TH ST.

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday (until Noon) We Will Offer the Remainder of Our

Silk Dresses at Final Reductions

Consisting of charmeuse and plain and fancy silk Dresses for street, afternoon and evening wear, that **formerly sold at $55 to $175,** grouped in three lots—

At $22.50—Plain and fancy silk Dresses, formerly $55 to $75.

At $32.50—Taffeta and charmeuse Dresses for afternoon and street wear, formerly $65 to $125.

At $42.50—Reception and afternoon Gowns, formerly $85 to $175.

No sale goods sent on approval, reserved or exchanged.

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today & tomorrow

A Sale of three-garment Suits for Men at $20

reduced from $25, $28, $30 and $35

¶ An exclusive company of three-garment models, tailored in the season's favorite fabrics, both as to weight and to patterns, and half, quarter or eighth lined, whichever your choice may be. The product of the Saks organization solely, and offering, therefore, in style, workmanship and finish, a margin of superiority over the average as liberal as the price reductions which are the feature of this sale. That's all, except to remind you that this event gives you the unrestricted choice of every three-garment model in stock at the former prices quoted, barring Blacks and Blues.

Men's Pajamas at $1.10

though made to sell at $2

a special offering of 1500 suits of pajamas at an actual saving of 90c per suit

¶ Pajama values like these should be as popular as sleep itself. The maker showed us the fabrics first and then quoted us a special price on the finished article, and the combination of quality and economy was too good to be missed. Made of fine mercerized and woven striped Madras. The mercerized kind come in white, blue, tan and heliotrope; the Madras designs are black, blue and helio stripes. Cut on liberal lines, with collar or without, and in all sizes.

Sale of Men's Neckwear

regularly 25c, 35c, and 55c

now 18c or 3 for 50c

6000 silk and washable scarfs in a big clean-up at three for a half today

¶ You may now freshen up your stock of summer scarfs without digging too deep into your pocket. This lot of scarfs is composed of the balance of many lines purchased by us during the past few weeks, and includes a large assortment of patterns and colorings. Solids and stripes, in helio, tan, green, cardinal and pink, with plenty of whites as well. Bat wings and four-in-hands that are about neck and neck as to quantity.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

UNIONIST LEADERS MAY BE ARRESTED

Bonar Law and Others Likely to be Prosecuted for Inciting. Ulster to Revolt.

TREASON THE ACCUSATION

A Liberal M. P. Says Indictments Are Being Prepared — Another Denunciation by Churchill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15.—The Dundee Advertiser, an influential journal circulating in Winston Churchill's constituency, asserts that a startling development may be expected as a result of the Unionist leaders' speeches and actions. It says:

"We have good reason for stating that the Government is watching very closely the sayings and doings of Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, F. E. Smith, and other leaders of the Unionist Party.

"It is regarded as doubtful whether anything that these gentlemen have said or done so far brings them within the law, but there is ground for believing that acts of a lawless character are in preparation, of which persons in high position are cognizant and which will bring the inflammatory speeches already made into legal relationship with the facts.

"In the event of disturbance the Government will act with the utmost rigor and with stern judicial indifference to the position of offenders.

"In somewhat similar circumstances, it is worth recalling, Parnell and several of his associates were arrested and lodged in Kilmainham."

In relation to the same subject Sir William Byles, M. P., (Radical,) sends a letter to the Liberal newspapers, in which he says that Mr. Bonar Law probably knows that indictments for treason-felony are being prepared in the Attorney General's office.

First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill is by no means silenced by Mr. Bonar Law's reply to him. He has sent another letter to Sir George Ritchie, reiterating the charges against the Leader of the Opposition in as forcible terms as previously.

Mr. Churchill refuses to accept Mr. Bonar Law's asssurances that he did not anticipate civil war in Ulster and that his speeches were intended merely as solemn warnings, which were not to be translated into action. Mr. Churchill proceeds:

"His colleague, Sir Edward Carson, is the moving spirit in an organization which has openly avowed its intention to set up a provisional government against the Crown and the Parliament of these realms. There has been a large importation of arms into the Orange counties of Ulster. There is widespread drilling and training in the use of lethal weapons.

"Whatever Sir Edward Carson's merits as a military commander may be, no one is a better judge of how near you may go to the edge of criminal conspiracy without actually crossing the frontiers which must be guarded by law.

"The Leader of the Opposition occupies a situation of responsibility in the State second only to that of the Prime Minister. The extravagance and recklessness of his speech and conduct, their disproportion to circumstances, and their precipitancy are foreign to the instincts of the party which he leads. Had British statesmen and leaders of great parties in the past allowed their thoughts so lightly to turn to projects of bloodshed within the bosom of the country, we should have shared the follies and the fate of Poland."

The letter concludes:

"Mr. Bonar Law may try to scramble out of his mess as he chooses, but the consequences of his action will pursue him and those who are identified with him. He has drawn a blank check of indefinite currency against the whole resources of the Unionist Party, which any ruffian or any lunatic may present any morning for payment, filled in by the hand of crime."

'TWAS MUNSEY DID IT.

Tale Told in the White Mountains That He Made the Colonel Stick.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON, N. H., Aug. 14.—A well-known Republican leader is telling this story here about the Republican National Convention. On Tuesday of the convention week, so this leader said, he persuaded Col. Roosevelt that the best way out of the situation was for him to withdraw from the contest for the Presidential nomination in favor of Gov. Hadley of Missouri. He felt that Hadley's nomination could be brought about, and he finally convinced Col. Roosevelt that was the most advisable course.

However, as the leader is telling it, Col. Roosevelt went to a conference of fifteen or twenty of his friends at the Congress Hotel. To the conference he said: "Gentlemen, I believe that my duty to the country is to withdraw from the situation in favor of Gov. Hadley. I feel that he represents all that I have striven for and that his nomination will be the best thing for the Republican Party."

Upon this, still according to the story the Republican leader is telling here, Frank Munsey arose and said:

"I have been fairly successful in life and I have pledged my fortune to the future of Col. Roosevelt. I believe that he represents the best aspirations of the American people and that the destiny of this Republic can best be fulfilled in his hands. All that I have accumulated is at his service, but it is at the service of no other. If Col. Roosevelt is not our leader, I shall withdraw from the campaign."

It was this speech, so the Republican leader is telling his friends, that led to the continuation of Col. Roosevelt in the fight, and ultimately to his third party candidacy.

GAINSBOROUGH FOR BOSTON.

Portrait of John Eld Is Acquired by Art Museum.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15.—The London Times is informed that Gainsborough's full length portrait of John Eld has been sold by the Messrs. Knoedler to the Boston Museum. The picture was painted about 1772 for the Staffordshire General Infirmary, and remained in the possession of that institution until its sale at Christie's on May 10 last for 4,000 guineas, ($20,000.)

John Eld of Seighford Hall, Stafford, was mainly instrumental in the founding of the Staffordshire General Infirmary in 1766. The fact that the portrait was by Gainsborough appears to have been forgotten until 1909. Then a photograph of it was shown by Lord Lichfield, President of the infirmary, to the Director of the National Gallery, who stated that, in his opinion, the portrait was by Gainsborough.

MARGHERITA'S MOTHER DEAD.

Grandmother of the King of Italy Was In Her 83d Year.

ROME, Aug. 14.—Elizabeth, Dowager Duchess of Genoa, the grandmother of King Victor Emmanuel III. and mother of Dowager Queen Margherita, died today.

The Dowager Duchess suffered a stroke of appoplexy two years ago, and since that time her condition of health had been precarious.

The Dowager Duchess Elizabeth was born on Feb. 4, 1830, and was a Princess of the Royal House of Saxony. Her marriage in 1850, for dynastic reasons, to Duke Ferdinand of Genoa, was generally considered a loveless one. She bore the Duke two children, Margherita, now Dowager Queen of Italy, and Prince Tomaso, the present Duke of Genoa and ranking Admiral of the Italian Navy.

Duke Ferdinand died in 1855, and before her first year of widowhood had passed the Duchess had fallen in love with her handsome Chamberlain, Marquis Nicholas Rappallo, whom she married secretly before the period of official mourning for her first husband was over. This startling breach of Court etiquette so incensd her brother-in-law, King Victor Emmanuel, that he ordered her into virtual exile and deprived her of her two children. Later she was allowed to return to Italy and her children were restored to her.

Court gossip hinted that her second marriage was not one of unalloyed happiness, and the suicide of her husband in 1882 lent color to these rumors.

Dying at the age of 82, her life spanned the reconstruction period of modern Europe, but her place in history is not a conspicuous one. Her most important achievement politically was in helping to bring about the Triple Alliance in the reign of her son-in-law, King Humbert. She was masterful in her grasp of international politics.

ALASKA ELECTS BULL MOOSE.

Wickersham Congratulated by Dixon as First Progressive Congressman.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 14.—Complete returns of yesterday's election from Fairbanks and neighboring mining camps, the most populous section of Alaska, gave James Wickersham, Progressive, for delegate to Congress, 789; Kazis Krauczunas, Socialist, 752; William A. Gilmore, Republican, 156; Robert W. Jennings, Democrat, 151.

Bull Moosers, State and National, were filled with delight yesterday over the first victory of their party in a State-wide election. To be sure, it was in a Territory, not in a State, that the election was held, but to all intents and purposes it meant the same. It was the re-election of ex-Judge James Wickersham as Territorial Delegate to Congress from Alaska on the Roosevelt ticket that caused the joy.

"I hear that the Socialists ran second and the Republicans third," said Senator Joseph M. Dixon at the Bull Moose headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan. "This shows what way the wind is blowing. Why, the whole thing is amazing. I sometimes am afraid of believing that the reports that come to me from our workers and the things I hear from the man in the street are true. They seem too good."

Then before entering an automobile with George W. Perkins for a trip to Sagamore Hill, where the council fire was again kindled last night, Senator Dixon sat down and penned this message to ex-Judge Wickersham:

> Congratulations on being the first Progressive Congressman elected in the first State-wide election held since the organization of the National Progressive Party.

The Democrats did not nominate a candidate for delegate to the House in Alaska.

It was learned yesterday that in the coming campaign Gov. Hiram W. Johnson of California, nominee for Vice President on the Bull Moose ticket, would do most of the big speech making in the East. Col. Roosevelt will be sent on the Western circuit, where he is expected to make a bigger hit with the audiences than he would nearer home. Gov. Johnson is a forceful, magnetic speaker. He will make his Eastern debut at the Bull Moose State Convention in Syracuse on Sept. 5.

TWO DROWNED AT CONEY.

Rescue Too Late in Both Cases—Boys' Bodies Recovered.

Of the many bathers brought to Coney Island yesterday by the sultry weather two were drowned. George Anderson, 14 years old, of West Thirty-fourth Street and Neptune Avenue, Coney Island, and Patrick McGreal, 50 years old, a salesman, of West Twenty-fifth Street and Surf Avenue, were the victims.

Anderson went in swimming off West Thirty-fourth Street on the Gravesend Bay side of Coney Island, and had been in the water for three hours, when he got into a water hole and went down. Two men went to the rescue, but when they got him ashore, an hour's work by Dr. Gaets of the Coney Island Hospital was unavailing.

McGreal was bathing off West Twenty-sixth Street on the ocean side, when he was seized with cramps. George Dingledive of 368 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, got the man ashore, but he was dead.

The police of the Sheepshead Bay station recovered yesterday the bodies of Alfred and William Jacques, the two sons of James H. Jacques of 1,362 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who were drowned at Manhattan Beach while bathing there last Sunday.

NEW FORM OF CONTRACTS

OUR new form of contract for the purchase of real estate embodying clauses in regard to instalment assessments is now ready and we should be glad to send sample copies to any attorney or real estate broker or operator who is interested in the purchase of real estate.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 4,375,000
Surplus(all earned) 10,625,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

TRUSTS A BLESSING, IS GERMAN VIEW

Country's Great Prosperity Attributed in Large Part to Business Combination.

EVERYTHING NOW BOOMING

Wages Rising, Firms Enlarging Premises, and Only Need Is More Capital —British Consul's Report.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Many remarkable statements regarding the prosperity of Germany are contained in the annual report, just issued, of Dr. Koenig, the British Consul General for Westphalia and the Rhenish Provinces.

The report shows how the wages of the German people are still rising, enabling them to buy better food and better goods; how almost every industry improved in the last year; how firms are enlarging their premises everywhere, necessitating more houses for workers and bringing prosperity to the building trade; how the tariff is keeping out foreign goods and stimulating home trade; how everywhere the only need is capital, and how the German Government is fostering progress by canal schemes, involving enormous expenditures.

One of the main reasons for the satisfactory state of affairs is declared to be the stability of trade through the beneficial influence of the syndicates in keeping prices at a reasonably steady level and preventing undue speculation and excessive competition. Amalgamations of coal mining companies, iron ore companies, blast furnaces, rolling mills, and steel works are the order of the day. Home-made sewing machines are gradually excluding American machines from the market. The German electrical works have found sufficient outlets in the home markets, and do not need to look to foreign markets.

Exports to the United States, France, Sweden, and Japan are getting more difficult of increase owing to the protectionist policies of those countries.

Commenting on the general financial condition of the country, Dr. Koenig states that the extension of credit is a matter of the utmost and increasing importance. A great deal of foreign money, especially French and American capital, is invested in German firms, and last Summer, when foreign banks began to withdraw their credit, it looked at one time as if a financial crisis were about to occur all over Germany. "It will be a long time," adds Dr. Koenig, "before Germany can dispense with the foreign capital."

In order to prevent German dependence on foreign capital, the Government of late has refused to sanction the issue of certain foreign loans in Germany. It argued that German capital should find outlets at home in manufactures exported to foreign countries, and should support German industries and commerce.

The report also states that the policy of canal development is going strongly ahead. There is now proposed the construction of a transcontinental canal due east beyond Dortmund. All the rivers running from south to north into the Baltic and North Sea are to be joined together, thus bringing the east and southeast into direct communication with the North Sea. The Rhine itself, which so far is navigable for large ships only as far as Strassburg, is to be made navigable as far as Basel. The Mosel and Saar are to be deepened and canalized as well. By this means the industrial districts of Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg will gain immensely. All three provinces have been developing their industries by leaps and bounds during the last ten years, and will get a fresh impetus by getting cheaper canal freights.

The Consul adds that so far experience has proved that the existing canals have not in any way lessened the Government's income derived from the State railways.

COLOMBIA CONSUL KILLED.

Foul Play Suspected in MacMaster's Death in Cartagena.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—William Bruce MacMaster, American Vice-Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, was killed last Sunday while hunting according to the report to the State Department which came from American Consul Kemper at Cartagena. An attack upon his life two years ago and the strain imposed upon his relations with the Colombian Judicial authorities as a result of his efforts to obtain full punishment for the would-be assassins, excites the suspicion of officials here as to the cause of his death.

About two years ago, because he had killed a native in self defense, MacMaster was attacked by several Colombians and dangerously wounded. He was arrested on the charge of murder and though acquitted by a lower court, was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment by an Appellate Tribunal. The United States Government intervened and obtained a new trial, which resulted in his acquittal in June 1910, but he has ever since been fearful of further violence.

Mr. MacMaster was born in Colombia, of American parents in 1875. He was educated in the United States and Colombia and later became a ranch owner in Colombia. His service in the Consular corps began in 1895, when he became a messenger in the Cartagena Consulate. In 1904 he was appointed Vice-Consul and in 1908 became Vice and Deputy Consul.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 14.—Foul play is suspected by Americans here to have been connected with the death of William B. MacMaster, the American Vice and Deputy Consul at Cartagena, whose dead body, riddled with gunshot, was found a few miles outside of that city last Monday.

The Vice Consul, according to advices received here, had started on a hunting trip the day before, and when he did not return a searching party was organized. An examination of the body showed that death had been caused by gunshot wounds.

The authorities of Cartagena, which is a Colombian seaport on the Caribbean and the capital of the Department of Bolivar, are investigating the case.

AMERICAN MAY END WAR.

George D. M. Peixotto Taking Part in the Mysterious Negotiations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15.—To American resource and ingenuity may possibly belong the credit of ending the Turco-Italian war, which all the Chancelleries of Europe have thus far been unable to devise any means of ending.

While it is an admitted fact that the regular diplomatic efforts which have been made at various times to end the war have completely failed, it is no secret that unofficial negotiations are in progress, and in these, according to good authority, an American citizen is taking a rôle. He is George D. M. Peixotto. Naturally the exact character of his mission and on whose behalf he is acting are shrouded in mystery, but it is shrewdly guessed that the Russian Government is not unaware of the efforts he is making to discover a basis on which the hostile powers may come to terms.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Dr. Dillon, the well-informed correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at St. Petersburg, declares that he can personally vouch for the statement that earnest endeavors continue to be made by both Turkish and Italian emissaries conjointly to discover a basis for peace negotiations. These negotiators have been meeting in Switzerland, and though their dealings are unofficial, they have the sympathy of both Governments.

Dr. Dillon is disposed to doubt the feasibility of a settlement by them of all the questions raised by the war without residue. If, he says, Italy had not seized islands in the Archipelago the task would now be much simpler, but the islands cannot be restored without modifications of régime which, amounting to a change in the status quo, call for the sanction of all the great powers.

ATHENS, Aug. 14.—The inhabitants of the Turkish island of Nikaria, (in ancient times Icaria,) in the Aegean Sea, which was occupied by the Italians after the population on Aug. 3 had proclaimed its independence from the Turkish Government, to-day issued an appeal to the European Powers requesting to be united with Greece. An an alternative they demand complete autonomy.

They declare that the step is taken on account of Turkish misrule.

GEN. BOOTH VERY ILL.

His Condition Grave, According to a Statement Issued Last Night.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—At a late hour to-night the condition of Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army was stated to be grave.

Prayers for the General's recovery are being offered by the Salvationists throughout the world.

Gen. Booth was 83 years old last April 10.

MORGAN PICTURES COMING.

London Laments Shipment of Fragonards to New York House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 15.—The London Times says this morning:

"The announcement that the famous series of paintings, generally known as the Grasse Fragonards, are on their way to the United States will be received with regret.

"The beautiful room, especially constructed to receive these paintings at J. Pierpont Morgan's residence at Princes Gate, has been dismantled, and the pictures will in future form one of the most attractive features of his New York house."

ROBBED PROF. W. B. HILL.

International Pickpocket Sentenced to Six Months' Hard Labor.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—William Marstram, a notorious international pickpocket, was sentenced to six months' hard labor today at Bow Street Police Court for picking the pocket of Prof. William B. Hill of Vassar College and stealing $900 in notes.

The professor was leaving a bank to catch the boat train when the theft was carried out.

Marstram was arrested while attempting to change the stolen notes, and pleaded guilty when brought before the magistrate.

OUR TROOPS FIGHT NICARAGUAN REBELS

Their Good Marksmanship Repels Attack on Legation and the Presidential Palace.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN SLAIN

Rebels Make a Target of American Legation — Shell Hits Table at Which President Is Sitting.

MANAGUA, Aug. 14.—The insurgents under the command of Gens. Mena and Zeledon resumed their attack on Managua at 3 o'clock this morning, but after a desperate fight were again repulsed. This is the fourth day of the battle which is being waged around the Nicaraguan capital.

Before they were repelled the rebels succeeded in forcing their way close up to the houses of the city.

The American sailors and marines guarding the United States legation and tho Presidential palace, who, because of their marksmanship, had been specially selected from the American detachment stationed here to protect the lives and property of American citizens, directed a fire too hot for the attackers and the rebels were driven back.

The bombardment of the city by field guns was continued all night. The President's palace was hit twice. Three shells missed, striking the American Legation by the narrow margin of thirty yards.

As this dispatch is filed there is a lull in the fighting, the insurgents having retired to a position a short distance from the city.

All Americans and other foreigners in the city are safe.

An attempt was made last night to assassinate the Commander in Chief of the Government's forces, Gen. Emilio Chamorro, while he was walking in the streets.

The third day of the battle, which began with a bombardment on Sunday, began at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when the insurgents made a sharp attack on the east side of the capital. After several hours of fighting the rebels were repulsed.

The deposed Secretary of War, Gen. Mena, had brought up more heavy guns from Granada, and the fire of the biggest gun was deliberately directed on the residences of the city. Many shells fell near the President's palace and the American Legation.

Several of the missiles struck within 50 to 100 feet of the legation. Evidently that building was an object of the rebels' fire.

One shell hit the table around which President Diaz and the members of his Cabinet were sitting, but no one was injured.

Early yesterday afternoon there was a temporary lull in the battle, but at 4 o'clock the insurgents made one of the fiercest attacks since the fighting began. They had more cannon in line, and there was a sharp engagement until darkness set in, but the Government held its lines.

After dark the insurgents suddenly turned the right flank of the defending army and drove the Government forces back a mile to the edge of the town. Here the Government troops made a determined stand, and after a fierce fight lasting an hour the insurgents finally retired. The rebels' big gun then resumed firing on the residences.

The improvised hospitals are filled with soldiers and women and children. One shell hit a hospital yesterday morning, killing several men and wounding a child.

There are many pathetic reports of the killing of women and children in their homes by the ruthless shelling of the insurgents. There is a great lack of the simplest hospital supplies.

The Government has 4,000 troops, while the insurgents number somewhat fewer than that.

Prisoners captured by Gen. Chamorro's troops state that the insurgents have lost many men since the fighting began. The casualties on the Government side are also heavy.

President Diaz seems to have a force large enough to repulse the attacks of the insurgents, but he has not an army sufficiently strong to permit him to take the offensive.

Many of the citizens are praying for active American intervention in order to prevent further loss of life among innocent people, to say nothing of the soldiers who are being killed. The Government officials openly desire intervention.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Aug. 14.—A peace commission composed of Magistrates of the Central American Court of Arbitration at Cartago, Costa Rica, arrived here to-day, and will probably proceed to Managua this afternoon.

It is expected that the Commissioners will at once enter into negotiations with the belligerents for the arrangement of an armistice.

Start on Putumayo Investigation.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 14.—Special Commissioner Lores, accompanied by the United States and British Consels, left Iquitos yesterday for the Putumayo rubber district to investigate the atrocities reported to have occurred there.

Chinese Delegates on Way to Boston.

PEKING, Aug. 14.—Three delegates, including Dr. Chin Tao-Chen of the Board of Finance, left here for Boston to-day by way of Siberia in order to attend the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce.

DR. BUTLER VISITS KAISER.

During Luncheon They Talk About the Political Situation Here.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University was entertained at luncheon by the Kaiser and Kaiserin at the castle of Wilhelmshöhe to-day.

Dr. Butler is the first distinguished American with whom the Emperor has had an opportunity of talking since the recent political developments in the United States, and his Majesty embraced the opportunity of informing himself on the Presidential situation, as viewed by Dr. Butler.

Dr. Butler is expected in Berlin later in the week, when he will be the recipient of many attentions from official and university circles.

A GOOD TRADER

Time was when a good trader was one who could get the big end of a business transaction.

Nowadays a good trader is one who can get all he is entitled to without encroaching upon the rights of those with whom he trades.

We can conscientiously say that every contract given to this Company has been obtained on that basis; and that we conform to this policy after we get a contract is best indicated by the continued goodwill of those we serve.

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BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

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Curtains and Furniture Coverings

You can save nearly one-half on some of them, and save a good deal on any of them. The regular prices quoted are fair and conservative.

Lacet Arabian Curtains—with rich, elaborate lace borders and inserts mounted on heavy quality net; regular prices $12.50 to $19.50; during this sale, a pair..... $6.75 and $8.50

Renaissance Lace Curtains—in many new patterns; regularly $3.90 to $6.50; for this sale, a pair..... $2.90 and $5.50

Bonne Femme Curtains—trimmed with large Renaissance lace motifs; mounted on heavy cable net; regular price $2.75; for the Midsummer sale $2.25

Scrim Curtains—with imitation Filet lace inserts and edges; in either white, Arabe or ivory colors; regular price $1.50; today, a pair..... 90c

Tapestry Couch Covers—in rich Oriental designs and colorings; some have fringed edges; regular price $1.75; for this sale..... $1.25

(GREENHUT Building, First Floor.)

GREENHUT BUILDING

Fine Axminster Rugs

Are Specially Featured in the August Sale Today

These lustrous, high-pile rugs are in the most desirable room sizes and include a wide range of rich Oriental and self-toned effects; conspicuous among them are:—

9x12 ft. sizes, regularly $32.50; now priced at..... $24.50

8.3x10.6 ft. sizes, regularly $27.50; now priced at..... $22.50

6.9x9 ft. sizes, regularly $19.50; now priced at..... $15.50

(GREENHUT Building, First Floor.)

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock

AUGUST IS THE "MONTH OF BARGAINS" IN **Men's Furnishings**

At Smith Gray & Co.

A Double Offering Today

SALE of Bates Street Shirts $1.15

Nothing *newer* in town. Right from Bates Street New York Sales Rooms. Beautiful Percale and Madras. Every color *guaranteed absolutely fast.* All shirts coat style, in all sizes and sleeve lengths.

These are *not* shirts made for a sale, or a maker's overstock, but because *we* are the *largest sellers* of Bates Street Shirts in New York, an *occasional sale* like this, at a cut price, is really *a gain to the makers.*

What money *they lose* is *made up* in *advertising*, because thousands will *try out* Bates Street Shirts at this price.

500 Pairs Tennis Trousers $3.50

Every pair a *beauty* and of the sort that have been sold in New York all Summer at *$5* and *$6.*

White serges, striped serges, gray flannels, striped flannels, in all waist measures and in seam lengths.

See them in our windows.

Some Unusually Handsome

Blue Serge Suits, $15.50

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

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The Street Called Straight

By the Author of
"THE INNER SHRINE"

"The story is ingeniously conceived and cleverly written and it will furnish most delightful reading."—*Public Ledger* (Philadelphia). "The story is one of tense emotional situations, treated with restraint and good taste and deep psychological insight."—*Times* (New York). "Standing out above the mass of recent fiction, the plot is a subtle study in character and the end is a happy one. It is one book in a thousand."—*Evening Express* (Portland, Me.). "Magnetic with the attractiveness of real people and irresistible in its humanly spiritual appeal."—*The St. Louis Republic.*

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Another saving—you don't have to hunt time tables. Your watch is your time table, as trains leave Liberty Street every hour on the hour. Ten minutes of the hour from West 23d Street.

7 A. M. TO 10 P. M. AND AT MIDNIGHT WITH SLEEPERS.

Splendid Service—Hard Coal—No Smoke

MORAL: USE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

PASSES STEEL BILL OVER TAFT VETO

House Readopts Measure, 173 to 83, Three Hours After President's Disapproval.

SENATE OUTLOOK DOUBTFUL

Democrats Not Eager to Force Veto Issue—Senate Passes Cotton Bill —Deadlock on Sugar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—President Taft vetoed to-day the Underwood bill proposing a general reduction of 33 per cent. in the steel and metal schedule. Within three hours after the message announcing his disapproval of the measure was received by the House, that body passed the Steel bill over the Presidential veto by a vote of 173 to 83, with two members answering present, and 131 absent and not voting. Announcement of the result was greeted with vigorous cheering in the Democratic side, and the exclamation from Chairman Clayton of the Judiciary Committee, "Bring on your other vetoes." The Republican side sat glum and silent throughout the Democratic demonstration.

As the bill was passed by a margin of seven more than the necessary two-thirds, the veto could not have been overriden without some support from the Republican side. This was supplied by sixteen Western Republicans, just as yesterday nineteen of them came to the rescue and enabled the Democrats to override the wool veto. Representatives Haugen of Iowa, and Jackson of Kansas, who did not vote on the wool bill veto yesterday and Representative Kinkaid of Nebraska, who voted yesterday to sustain the wool veto, voted to-day to override the steel veto. Representatives Anthony of Kansas, Miller of Minnesota and Cooper of Wisconsin, who voted yesterday to override the wool veto, to-day rejoined the regular ranks and voted to sustain the steel veto. The sixteen Republicans whose votes to-day enabled the Democrats to carry the day and temporarily chagrin the President, were Messrs. Akin of New York, Davis of Minnesota, Haugen of Iowa, Jackson, Reese and Young of Kansas, Sloan, Norris and Kinkaid of Nebraska, Kent of California, Lafferty of Oregon, La Follette of Washington, Morse of Wisconsin, Steenerson and Lindbergh of Minnesota, and Woods of Iowa.

The defection of the Republican Progressives in the House angered former Speaker Cannon. In the course of an attack on the proposal to repeat the Wool bill veto performance he spoke of the defection of yesterday in bitter terms.

"They may call themselves Republicans," he thundered, his clenched fists upraised, "but I am not one of them."

"Thank God," retorted one of the insurgents, amid laughter and applause from the Democratic side.

Majority Leader Underwood made a spirited attack on the motives that prompted President Taft to veto the Steel bill which, he said, had been passed by a Republican Senate with but two slight amendments. He referred to the President's explanation that changes had been made in the schedule as it was presented to him last year, and that Congress had vouchsafed no explanation for those changes.

Taft's Message.

In his message to Congress, vetoing the Steel bill, the President said he disapproved the measure because it provided for revenue only, and took no account of protection for American industries. He condemned the Ways and Means Committee for refusing public hearings on the bill.

Mr. Taft gave as another reason for his veto that the bill affected not only the iron and steel industry, but fifty-nine allied industries, which he said were worthy of separate classification.

Mr. Taft wrote that he was not prepared to say there were no items in the steel schedule which might not well be reduced, but he pointed out that its ad valorem rate of duty was an apparent reduction of 15 per cent. from the duties of the Wilson law.

"A bill for a complete revision of this schedule was presented to me a year ago in the extra session of this Congress," wrote the President. "Many increases and decreases of rates are now made from those named in the former measure. The changes are not explained, and indicate the hasty method pursued in the preparation of both. Is it not fair to ask, either on the basis of protection or revenue, which was right?

"On the whole, therefore, I am not willing to approve of legislation of this kind, which vitally affects not only millions of workingmen and the families dependent on them, but hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of stocks of goods in the hands of storekeepers and distributors generally, without first providing for a careful and disinterested inquiry into the conditions of the whole industry.

"From the outset of my administration I have urged a revision of the tariff based on a non-partisan study of the facts. I have provided the means for securing such information in the appointment of a Tariff Board. Their thorough work, already completed on several schedules, has justified my confidence in this method. The principle is endorsed by Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in almost every city of importance in the country. The proposed bill has not been framed on the basis of any such study of the industry.

"Avowedly its rates are fixed with no consideration of anything but revenue. The principle of protection is disregarded entirely, and, therefore, it is not too much to say that the effect of these sweeping changes on the welfare of those engaged in these varied industries has been disregarded."

Outlook in Senate.

The repassed Steel bill was sent immediately to the Senate and reposed to-night with the Wool bill among the papers technically on the desk of the President of the Senate. Both measures will be called up Friday by Senator Simmons.

On the Senate side the general expectaiton is that neither the wool veto nor the steel veto will be overridden, though an attempt to do so will be made within the next few days. As a matter of fact the Democrats are not particularly eager to see any other tariff bills become law before the election. In the first place they wish to have those bills as live campaign issues, and they are, moreover, afraid that if duties are reduced on any schedules, manufacturers engaged in the affected trade will at once retaliate by cutting the wages of their employes and thereby turn the labor vote away from the Democratic Party.

Mr. Penrose did not seem at all sure this afternoon that the vetoes would be sustained, and this is particularly true of the Steel bill, which passed the Senate overwhelmingly. How close the vote can be in the Senate was indicated this morning when the Cotton bill was passed by a vote of 36 to 19. If there had been one less vote on the protective side that would have been a two-thirds majority, and it would only have needed a similar vote on any one of the vetoed bills to pass them over the President's objection.

It seems certain that the President will have a chance to veto the Cotton bill, and an effort will at once be made to pass it in spite of him. As it passed this morning in the Senate it is identically the House bill with the single exception of an amendment repealing Canadian reciprocity. That amendment, however, leaves print paper and wood pulp free, so that it is hoped that the House Democrats will accept it. The eagerness of Senators to go home was demonstrated to-day in the absence of debate and the rapidity of the voting. Mr. La Follette offered as a substitute the Hill Cotton bill already defeated in the House, and the Senate rejected it by a vote of 14 to 46.

As an added chapter to the tariff programme on the floor of the House, Mr. Underwood, just before adjournment, announced the failure of the House conferrees to reach any agreement with the Senate on the sugar tariff revision measure. The House voted to send the bill back to conference, with instructions that the House conferrees refuse to agree to the Senate amendments.

The President has said he will sign the

WILL PROMOTE MAJOR RAY.

President to Name Him for Lieutenant Colonel Despite Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Despite the serious charges made against Major B. B. Ray of the Army Pay Corps, who escaped a court-martial under the Statute of Limitations, President Taft before the end of the session will send in his nomination to be a Lieutenant Colonel. As confirmation by the Senate under the circumstances is not expected at such short notice, the President will then make a recess appointment, advancing Major Ray.

The President's intentions were set forth in a letter to the Secretary of War, which was read to-day to the House committee that is investigating Major Ray's case. The opinion in Washington to-night is that when the President makes the recess promotion he will have paid his political debt to the Major.

Before entering the army Major Ray was a railroad conductor. He retained his membership in the union, and that with his army rank has made him invaluable for political work among railway employes. In 1908 he was recalled from the Philippines and detailed to electioneering among railroad men.

It was this activity that attracted the attention of the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, but its investigation brought to light other charges. Correspondence was submitted to show that his chiefs had full knowledge of his offenses, and that he bullied a pay clerk, who made scandalous accusations in connection with Ray and his wife. But the clerk became reconciled to his wife, refused to testify, and the case never came to court.

In a letter of April 12, made public to-day, Secretary Stimson wrote:

> If the field were open to general selection in making this promotion, I very much question whether I should recommend the promotion of Major Ray. The rule of seniority, contained in this legislation, represents a uniform policy as to the military establishment, which has received the acquisition of both the executive and legislative branches of the Government, and indicates him alone as eligible for this appointment. Other junior appointments are dependent upon the filling of this vacancy. I therefore transmit the papers for the nomination of Major Ray, in order that you may determine whether this nomination shall be transmitted at once to the Senate, or be held until the conclusion of the investigation.

The President replied in part:

> I feel that it is more respectful to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to await such action or recommendation as they may be advised to take in respect to the investigation they have been making into the record of Major B. B. Ray. If, however, they take no action or make no report before the end of this session, I will send in Major Ray's name for promotion a few days before adjournment, in order that I may make the temporary promotion of Major Ray by vacation appointment.

Secretary Stimson and the investigating committee clashed to-day over the right of the committee to call upon Mr. Stimson to produce certain papers in the Ray case. Representative Bulkley of Ohio said he would look for some precedent to accuse the Secretary of contempt of Congress.

AID FOR PENSIONERS SOON.

House and Senate at Length Agree on $150,000,000 Appropriation Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Another contentious item that has greatly retarded the adjournment of Congress was disposed of in the Senate to-day, when the House provisions substantially abolishing the seventeen pension agencies was adopted. Those agencies, however, instead of being abolished at once, as provided for in the original House bill, or instead of being continued for six months, as the compromise bill allowed, will run for seven months, or until Jan. 31, 1913. After that their clerical forces, or such of them as are necessary, will be concentrated in Washington. The Pension Bureau here will be increased and the agencies will be definitely abolished.

The House is expected to approve the bill without delay, making all pension appropriations immediately available. It carries $150,000,000.

MISS BOARDMAN WON'T ACT.

Says Red Cross Work Prevents Her Working for Taft.

MANCHESTER DEPOT, Mass., Aug. 14.—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, President of the National Red Cross, announced to-day that she could not act as Chairman of the Advisory Committee selected by the Republican National Committee to conduct the woman's work for the re-election of President Taft. Miss Boardman said she did not believe that any one whose name had been closely associated with any great non-political work should permit the use of his or her name when such use would carry more or less the influence of the organization he or she was identified with.

Miss Boardman frankly stated that for this reason she held that Miss Jane Addams of Hull House had no right to identify herself with any political party. Miss Addams seconded the nomination of Col. Roosevelt at the Progressive Convention in Chicago.

Miss Boardman authorized a statement to-day, in the course of which she said:

"I believe in the midst of world-wide unrest President Taft has made a wise and great President, that he has accomplished by quiet, persistent effort more true progress than any other President, that he has stood for the equal rights of all men, and against attacks upon our Constitution and our institutions that safeguard the liberties of our people, that he has stood for progress by evolution and not revolution.

"President Taft, as President of the American Red Cross, would be the first to resent any political use of this association or the officers connected with it. As an officer of the Red Cross I cannot honorably permit my name to be publicly used as actively associated with political matters when such use must carry with it the power of an influence that is not mine to give."

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 14.—Miss Jane Addams, who is in Bar Harbor as the guest of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago, authorized the following to-night after learning of the statement of Miss Boardman:

"I quite agree with much of which Miss Mabel Boardman says concerning President Taft. I have never criticised his Administration and have no wish to do so now. Nevertheless, I claim the right as an individual to sit as a delegates in a convention whose platform embodies the measures for which I have worked many years.

"I imagine Miss Boardman refers to Hull House when she says that I am using unfairly the influence of an institution, but those who know Hull House realize that it has little value to the community save as it has been able to express certain principles, and thus it has always stood for freedom of speech. Much of my time has been given to the prevention of child labor, to bettering the condition of working girls, to securing suffrage for women and similar causes.

"At times these measures have been matters for political action in the Illinois Legislature and Congress itself. They are now taken up systematically by the Progressive Party. It seems to me quite as consistent that I should advocate them there as that I should have appeared before Congressional committees. In doing this I have followed my best judgment and conscience and cannot agree with Miss Boardman that I have violated any obligations to Hull House or any other associations with which I may be connected. It is a question whether any society or institution has a right to stultify its officers. On the contrary an institution reveals its own weakness when it cares more for its position and influence than for the very cause itself."

MAY RETAIN THEIR SEATS.

House Committee to Favor Congressmen Whose Elections Were Contested

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The House Committee investigating the elections of Representative James A. Hughes, Republican of West Virginia; Representative Crago, Republican of Pennsylvania, and Representative Wilson, Republican of Illinois, has prepared reports sustaining the right of each to his seat.

It was developed in the investigation of Mr. Hughes's election that a pedigree bulldog was voted in place of a negro voter. The report, it is said, will arraign franchise conditions in that district.

SAYS SMALL CATTLE CAUSE HIGH PRICES

Replying to J. J. Rooney's Charge, Trust Official Says Animals Are Light Weight.

COMPETITION NOT YET FELT

C. E. Barry Says Dissolution Is So Recent That Few Distributing Stations Have Been Established.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Officials of the dissolved National Packing Association replied to-day to the article by John Jerome Rooney published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Aug. 5, calling attention to the discrepancy in the fact that beef now has reached the highest price in the history of the Chicago stock yards, while cattle seem to be more plentiful than usual, and this notwithstanding the dissolution of the "Beef Trust."

C. E. Barry, general manager of the beef department of the trust up to the time of its dissolution and now head of the sales department for Swift & Co., was authorized by members of the old company to issue the reply. Mr. Barry conceded that the statement made by Mr. Rooney in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the number of head of cattle per capita was greater to-day than in many previous years, was true, but declared that the average weight of the animals was far below that of former times. This, according to Manager Barry, was at the bottom of the present high prices.

"We have great difficulty in filling orders for 1,300-pound cattle," he said, "because animals of this weight are becoming extremely rare. While the actual number of head of cattle may be greater than formerly, yet the total tonnage of the beef products is far below the normal. This fact is due, I believe, to the high cost of feed. The trouble rests with the producers rather than with the sellers. Cattle used to be taken from pasture and fed on corn, &c., from six to twelve months. Now they are fed but a short time before being shipped to a market."

In reference to the suggestion of Mr. Rooney in THE NEW YORK TIMES that the anticipated competition had not developed from the dissolution of the Beef Trust, Mr. Barry said that competition at this time hardly could be expected.

"When the National Packing Company was dissolved it merely meant that its three components, the firms of Armour, Swift, and Morris, divided the company into three parts and went ahead with their individual business. Competition prices cannot develop until a larger number of distributing stations have been established in the East. There has been no time as yet for this increase.

"Mr. Rooney mentions the sale of American cattle in the markets of England at a price that is little if any above that obtained in America. I am sure that there is little American cattle sold in Europe," continued Mr. Barry. "What is disposed of there is largely sold by cattle gamblers, who take long chances of gaining a favorable market and who usually find the South American competition so severe that they are forced to let go at a loss."

For the fourth time since the recent sharp advance in prices steers established a new mark at the stock yards today when one load sold at $10.50 a hundredweight. This new price, the highest ever paid on the local Exchange, was made by Indiana fed Herefords, which were sold to a buyer for the Eastern trade.

A number of steers sold at $10 or better, this class being now at the highest level ever reached in Chicago. The gains here have been followed at the river markets, $10.40 having been reported at Kansas City yesterday. Sellers are now of the opinion that prime steers will reach $11 before there is any check.

FOOD ANIMALS SCARCE NOW.

Previous to June the Live Stock Receipts Were Larger Than Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14.—The latest compilation of facts bearing on the high cost of meats by the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the extraordinary prices for which beef has been selling has been accomplished by scarcity in all markets of the country. Without attempting to draw any conclusions, the department shows that not only has the number of food animals received during the month of June last for the market shown heavy reductions under the same month last year, but horses and mules have also declined.

In setting forth the actual shortage reported by the Department of Commerce and Labor, nowever, it must be noted that the shortage has existed but a short time. For a period of several months ending with June the receipts of live stock were slightly greater than last year.

That fact at once raises the possibility that perhaps the actual shortage in June is being used as an excuse for raising prices on products prepared before that month.

The general fact seems to stand out that there has for some cause been a general stagnation in the production of all sorts of live stock, though naturally the classes that go into the making of food have attracted the most attention.

The explanation has been given that this reduced production is due to the gradual reduction of available acreage for grazing, the decrease in the corn crop, and various similar changes incident to the gradual filling up of the country. It is a striking fact, however, that the reduction in packing house products shipped from Chicago in the month under consideration showed a shrinkage far greater than the shrinkage in the receipts of the various kinds of stock that made the raw material of those products. Thus where receipts at the principal inland markets show a fair reduction in all sorts of live stock, the Chicago shipments of packing house products show a decline of nearly 40 per cent. The discrepancy is still further reduced when from the general live stock receipts horses and mules are deducted. Thus as against the extraordinary reduction in packing house shipments the receipts in cattle and calves fell off only 17 per cent.; hogs fell off only 17 per cent.; sheep, for a six months period ended in June, showed a decline of only 6 per cent. This discrepancy while in part due directly to an actual shortage in the supply has been stimulated by cold storage methods in Chicago. And what is going on in Chicago is going on in the other great meat centres.

Even at the four great Eastern seaports—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—there have been no increases to offset this general shortage. In June last food live stock was received at these ports to the number of 907,000. In the same month a year ago the number was 920,000, but in 1910 the supply at four seaports was only 819,000.

The following table shows receipts and shipments at fifteen centres for five months ending with May, for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912:

	1910.	1911.	1912.
CATTLE.			
Receipts	3,880,000	3,803,000	3,658,000
Shipments	1,502,000	1,496,000	1,873,000
CALVES.			
Receipts	469,000	509,000	556,000
Shipments	65,000	73,000	77,000
HOGS.			
Receipts	8,784,000	11,290,000	12,718,000
Shipments	1,943,000	2,311,000	2,147,000
SHEEP.			
Receipts	3,803,000	4,694,000	5,263,000
Shipments	794,000	980,000	1,186,000
TOTAL, (including Horses and Mules.)			
Receipts	16,964,000	20,605,000	22,489,000
Shipments	4,491,000	5,108,000	6,042,000

At thirteen Western markets the aggregate livestock receipts during June, 1912, show a decline when compared with the receipts a year ago, according to reports received at the Department of Commerce and Labor. In this comparison Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, and Wichita show a decline, while Sioux City, Denver, and Fort Worth show an increase in the receipts of livestock. Each of the classes of livestock which comprise this aggregate, namely, cattle and calves, hogs, sheep, and horses and mules, shows a decline in June, 1912, when compared with 1911. The livestock receipts for the first six months of the present year show, however, a slight increase compared with the receipts during the same period a year ago. The aggregate receipts of cattle and calves show a decided decline in June, 1912, when compared with the receipts in June, 1911, and 1910. The thirteen markets reporting show an aggregate decline of 17 per cent. The receipts of cattle and calves during the first six months of 1912 at the thirteen markets were slightly less than during the same period in 1911 and 1910.

The hog receipts at the thirteen markets were 17 per cent. less in June, 1912, than a year ago, but 8 per cent. greater than in June, 1910.

The receipts of hogs for the first six months of the present year at thirteen markets were 7½ per cent. greater than for the corresponding period in 1911, and 39 per cent. greater than in 1910.

The receipts of sheep during the six months' period of 1912 show an increase of nearly 7½ per cent. over the corresponding period in 1911 and of 39½ per cent. over 1910. All the markets show an increase of sheep receipts during the six months' period when compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, except Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Denver, and Louisville. The decline was limited to June.

The scarcity in the local market in the month of June, and presumably in the month of July, is accompanied by a reduction in our exports. And this fact makes it appear that the scarcity is genuine and not merely the result of the cold storage system. According to a bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, there was a material decline in the June exports of food live stock, the total being 16,345 head, as compared with 41,131 in June, 1911. The most marked decline was in the exports of cattle, which were only about one-tenth the number reported in June, 1911, the exports being 2,580 head in June, 1912, and 25,172 head in June, 1911. The exports of hogs and sheep were also less than a year ago.

The exports of food live stock during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, 281,807 head, were slightly greater, however, than during the preceding year, 280,142 head, due to larger shipments of hogs and sheep. The cattle shipments during the fiscal year just closed, which show a decline, were 105,506 head in 1912 and 150,100 head during the preceding fiscal year.

The total value of meat products exported during June, 1912, $9,909,547, was considerably less than in June, 1911, namely, $13,734,558. The value of the meat exports during the fiscal year ended June 30 was $151,997,617 in 1912, and $146,105,921 in 1911, an increase of 4 per cent.

WOULDN'T SELL OUT PARTY.

Empire State Democracy Worker In Queens Tells of $5,000 Bribe Offer.

Ira H. Le Veen of 60 Union Place, Richmond Hill, Queens, one of the most active participants and organizers of the Empire State Democracy in Queens, says that an effort was made Tuesday night to get him to sell out the organization for $5,000.

Le Veen says he was at the Nameoke Democratic Club in Richmond Hill when he received a message to hurry home immediately. Believing that his daughter must have been stricken with illness, he hustled around to his house, in front of which he saw an automobile standing. Three men were waiting for him, he explains.

"We represent a client who wants to buy something," said one of the men, who appeared to be a lawyer.

"I don't know that I have anything to sell," replied Le Veen.

"Yes, you have. We want possession of the Empire State Democracy," was the reply.

"I can't sell that, and I couldn't deliver it if I did," said Le Veen.

The spokesman then pulled out a newspaper clipping showing the apportionment of delegates in the four Assembly districts.

"We want you," declared he, "to allow us to name the delegates for the First, Second, and Third Assembly Districts. We'll do the rest."

"Whom do you represent?"

"That, of course, cannot be divulged."

"Well, you haven't enough money to buy the Empire State Democracy in Queens."

"Oh yes we have. Fred, open up that bag."

A leather bag was opened by the youngest of the three, who appeared to be a secretary. From the bag was taken what the spokesman said was $5,000, all neatly tied up in packages of yellowbacks in strips of paper bearing the name of the Corn Exchange Bank.

"My advice to you three is to get out of here as fast as your legs will carry you," said Le Veen.

They left, saying they would return yesterday. Le Veen hardly expected them to return, but was prepared with a stenographer in a side room in case they showed up. They did not.

The Empire State Democracy will, its leaders say, have a very large membership in Queens.

SAY STATE CAN STOP SALE OF BAD MEAT

Washington Officials Think New York Conditions Have Local Remedy.

NOT AN INTER-STATE AFFAIR

Secretary Wilson Says He Will Act the Moment the Evil Practice Passes State Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Neither the Public Health Service nor the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture has taken steps thus far to investigate and prosecute the New York farmers, cattle buyers, and butchers who persist in selling diseased cattle and immature calves for food. This practice in New York, as disclosed in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, caused much comment here. But until formal complaint is made, alleging violation of the inter-State law, no action will be taken by the Federal authorities.

"I haven't heard a word of it," said Secretary Wilson to-night. "The matter has not come to our attention, and the pure food law was never so well administered as it is now. Dr. Doolittle, who is temporarily at the head of the Bureau of Chemistry, is working his force practically day and night on the many cases that have been brought to the attention of the department. To get the United States Government on the New York case some sort of complaint and some kind of a handle to the job should be held out to the department. We should want a little proof to go on. We can do a great deal when we get started."

"It is not a question for the Public Health Service," said Surgeon General Rupert Blue this afternoon. "The pure food law and the Department of Agriculture can relieve the situation in New York if there is evidence on which to act.

"Dr. Wiley repeatedly dealt with such cases where they entered into inter-State commerce. He traced shipments of oysters from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific and destroyed them. There were other similar cases, and I think that if this violation of the local laws in New York at any point became an inter-State case the Department of Agriculture would be after the offenders very soon.

"I should say that the whole matter was one that could be amply dealt with by the State and the city. They are the ones most interested, and they have abundant power. Perhaps it is in this matter as we often find it in epidemics—the people prefer to have officials of the general Government deal with the case. Where a local official undertakes to handle such a matter he finds he is soon proceeding against a friend or neighbor or the friend of some one else, who makes things unpleasant for him. The United States official has neither acquaintanceship nor friendship to prevent action.

If You Choose Your Beer for its Purity—
or for its Sparkle—or its Flavor—
Imperial Gold Label Beer
will Satisfy You Completely! Order a Case!
Bottled only by the Brewers, Beadleston & Woers, New York. Order from any dealer.

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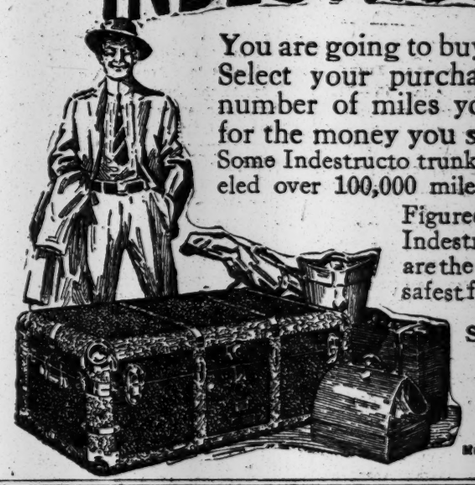

You are going to buy a trunk—Select your purchase on the number of miles you will get for the money you spend. Some Indestructo trunks have traveled over 100,000 miles—in safety. Figured that way, Indestructo trunks are the cheapest and safest for you to buy.

See the Indestructo Line Today at
Simpson Crawford Co.
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McCreery's, 24th St. Store

At seashore, mountain, lake, or, best of all, at home, the call is C. & C.

C. & C. Ginger Ale

Note: To those using spirits add half a wineglass of Burke's ★★★ Irish Whiskey to a Bottle of C. & C.

"The Catch of the Season"
MEN'S SUMMER SHIRTS

Two Thousand, at 85c Each
(Soft Mercerized Cotton)
For $1.50, $1.75 and $2 Grades

Five Hundred Only, at $1.45 Each
(Silk and Silk-Mixed)
For $2.50, $3.50 and Some $5 Grades

It is not so much a question of how many Shirts a man needs NOW, but to what extent he can discount his future needs.

For the 2500 Shirts in this cracking good offering are well worth putting away for future reference, even if there are no immediate weak spots in a man's wardrobe.

THE SHIRTS AT 85c are in soft mercerized cloths, with satin stripe effects, in plain colors, and fancy weaves. Plain negligee, with turn-back cuffs—all sizes.

THE SHIRTS AT $1.45 are of all-silk, and silk-and-linen. The workmanship is on a par with the fine materials. So few there are, that they put a special premium on being prompt this morning. Main Floor.

10° Less in Temperature
$10 Less in Price—These
Men's Mohair Suits, $10

You can usually spot a sensible man in a Mohair Suit on a hot day. Its refrigerating qualities are pronounced. The wind sifts softly through the fabric; the suit has no burdensome weight, and is handsome in appearance.

That is, if it is tailored as these Mohair Suits are, which cost a ten-dollar bill today, although of full $20 to $25 quality.

Made of fine Priestley cravenetted mohair—the best—in plain and fancy blues, blacks and browns.

Men are being discovered buying two or even three of these Suits at a time, while this splendid chance to economize is given them.

Men's $5 to $8 Trousers, $3.50 Pair

Over 700 pairs in this offering, which includes Striped Worsted Trousers, in handsome patterns for business or semi-dress wear; plain blue serges, and a splendid lot of White Serge and Striped Serge and Flannel Tennis Trousers. Not a pair in the whole quantity less than $5 quality. And the majority worth $6, $7 or $8. Now, in a definite clean-up, at $3.50 a pair. Fourth Floor

Now—The Finals in These
Men's Pure Silk Socks at 28c and 35c

We have called in the remainder of our purchase of every pair of these good Silk Socks that the mill had; and there won't be any more when these are gone.

At 28c. the Socks are in plain colors with cotton soles and tops, perfect, and all sizes up to 12½.

The Socks at 35c. are two-toned, also some in plain black and colors; reinforced toes and heels. Socks that are really worth buying, from the point of view of both looks and service. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL
Copley Square
BOSTON

One block from Back Bay Station; convenient to shopping, theatre and residential districts.

Opens August 19, 1912

Finest and most luxurious hotel in New England, under same management as PLAZA HOTEL, NEW YORK.
450 Bed Rooms; each one with bath.

Single Rooms with bath, $3.50, $4 and $5
Double Rooms with bath, 2 persons, $6 to $8

FRED STERRY, Managing Director J. C. LAVIN, Manager

Tips for the torrid!

All our men's two-piece suits marked down to $15.

Including our finest feather-weight worsteds, crashes and flannels.

All our men's fancy neglige shirts.

Were $1.50 to $2.50.

95c.

Boys' Summer suits!

Great pickings at $5.50.

At 34th St. store only.

Men's blazer coats!

With English cricket stripes and American college stripes.

84 were $9.00 and $12.00.

$6.85.

33 were $6.50 and $7.00.

$4.85.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

TRUSO

HOSIERY For Men

Hosiery Up-To-The-Minute. Two-Tone Effects are the Nattiest Idea afoot just now in Low-Shoe Hosiery. A close relation to the Regal Oxford Tie, in the Quality Family, is TRUSO Half-Hose. It comes in a variety of Two-Tone Effects—Black and White—Blue and Tan—Black and Red. Just what you need as a Finishing Touch to your Footwear. Fifty Cents the Pair.

At Regal Shoe Stores Everywhere.

NOTICE

On account of the funeral of Mr. Samuel Kops our establishment will be

Closed on Thursday, August 15

KOPS BROTHERS
16th Street and Irving Place

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

The Coolest and Most Delightful Way to

SEA GIRT

Where

NEW JERSEY DAY

Will Be Observed

Saturday, Aug. 17

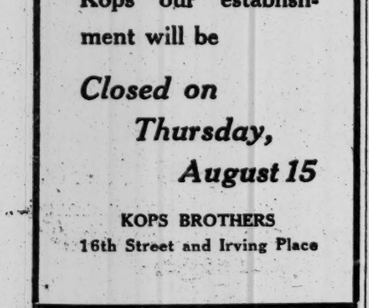
Gov. Wilson Will Speak at Noon

Take steamers leaving W. 42d St., New York, at 8:50 or 9:35 A. M.; Cedar St. at 9:15 or 10:00 A. M.

OR

Through Train from Broad St., Newark, leaving at 9:03 A. M.

See Time Tables for other Steamers and Trains.



GILBEY'S SPEY-ROYAL PURE POT-STILL ALL SCOTCH WHISKY

It's ALL Scotch and ALL ten years old.

For Sale by ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO. CHARLES & CO. WINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION & All High-Class Cafes and Wine Merchants.

Save Your Energy

BY USING THE TELEPHONE TO AVOID UNNECESSARY TRIPS, NEEDLESS WAITING AND WORRY.

New York Telephone Company

WILSON SETS OUT TO WIN PENNSYLVANIA

Will Make His First Campaign Speech Outside of Jersey to Keystone State Farmers.

500,000 VOTES PROMISED

Governor Decides Not to Attend Marshall's Notification—Praises Democrats' Action on Wool Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 14.—In Gov. Wilson's campaign the first State outside of his own which he will set about to capture will be the adjoining State of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Wilson received advices to-day that the best political forecasters there were scoring him up for 500,000 votes, as against 450,000 for Roosevelt and 350,000 for Taft. He talked this morning to a Pennsylvania delegation, and this afternoon accepted, as his first speaking date outside of New Jersey, an invitation to address a meeting of farmers on Aug. 29 at Williams Grove, near Harrisburg, Penn.

The thing Gov. Wilson hopes to see brought about in Pennsylvania is fusion between the Keystone Party, an independent State party, and the regular Democratic organization. State leaders, both Democrats and Keystone men, have been at Sea Girt frequently in the last two weeks. This afternoon William H. Berry, leader of the Keystone Party, whose fame as a reformer began when he took a prominent part as State Treasurer in the uncovering of the State House frauds at Harrisburg, visited Gov. Wilson.

"On the National ticket," said Mr. Berry, "there is practical fusion now, as the Keystone Party will not have any Presidential Electors. This will permit the members of the party to vote for Roosevelt, Taft, or Wilson Electors as they wish. I should judge that we are about evenly divided between Roosevelt and Wilson. A fight is on over the State ticket. One plan is to have us put some Democrats on our ticket, and have the Democrats put some Keystone men on their ticket, and so effect a joining of our forces. I hope this plan will win as, of course, it will strengthen the National ticket."

One trip that several forecasters had scheduled for Gov. Wilson he decided to-day he would not make. This was the trip to Indiana to be present at the notification ceremonies for Gov. Marshall. He sent his running mate this telegram:

Deeply honored and complimented by your invitation for the 20th, and by the number of men whom I would wish to serve who have joined in urging it, but I find that I cannot honorably withdraw from engagements made here in New Jersey before I knew the date set for your notification. Please accept my warmest assurances of deep regard and great disappointment. You will not need me to make the day a notable event of which all Democrats will be proud.

A campaign lie circulated in dispatches dated at Sea Girt was nailed by Gov. Wilson to-night. This was to the effect that Gov. Wilson's campaign managers had been forced to open a defense bureau, and were going to organize special clubs along separate lines of race and religion, to placate foreign-born and Catholic voters.

"The story is an absolute invention," he said, "and I cannot for the life of me see how it started."

Another campaign lie received a moment of the Governor's attention. This was to the effect that he had let Tammany leaders know they would be left alone in New York in consideration for promises to roll him up a big plurality of votes.

Gov. Wilson made it perfectly clear that no special promises of any kind had been made to any group of voters and that there was no understanding in the New York situation other than the very general understanding, applicable to all States, that the Presidential candidate did not consider it within his province as a candidate to dictate in State affairs as distinguished from National affairs.

Gov. Wilson was asked to express himself on the action of the House in passing the Wool bill over the President's veto.

"I am heartily in favor of the Wool bill," he said. "I think the action of the House was entirely justifiable in passing the bill over the President's veto.

"I suppose the bill has little chance in the Senate," the Governor added.

VOLUNTEERS AID WILSON.

Corps of Workers at Democratic Headquarters Grows in Numbers.

With nearly every branch of the campaign work to be undertaken in the next few weeks by the Democratic National Committee fully organized, William G. McAdoo, Vice Chairman, took full charge of the machinery yesterday in the absence of Chairman William F. McCombs, who is confined to his rooms by illness.

It was said at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building yesterday that one cheerful feature of the campaign was the readiness with which contributions were forthcoming—especially small contributions—indicating the interest the man of moderate means was taking in the Wilson campaign.

Yesterday Treasurer Rolla Wells received his first contribution from a woman. It came in a traveler's check for $100, issued by Mrs. Mary C. Bahlke of Alma, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Bahlke had just returned from a trip to Europe. Mrs. Bahlke, when she found herself with two traveler's checks for $100 each left when she stepped ashore, and found that the expenses for the trip home could be defrayed with the amount of one, suggested to her husband that the other check be sent to Democratic headquarters.

Hundreds of workers are busily employed already at headquarters. Many of these are giving volunteer service. With every day the roster is growing as the leaders find it necessary to add to the staff to keep up with the demands from voters in all parts of the country for literature and information.

A vigorous campaign will be conducted in a number of States in the Middle and Far West which have been regarded safely Republican in other Presidential years, but which this year are looked upon as good fighting ground.

Yesterday some cheerful news was received from Wyoming. There were a number of messages, but only one was made public. It was received from John D. Clark, a prominent lawyer in Cheyenne. He said:

If Democratic chances are brighter in those States claimed as "doubtful" than they are in Wyoming we should certainly classify those States as surely Democratic. We who are engaged in the fight in this State firmly believe that the Democratic electoral ticket will be elected, and we believe that we have more than an even chance to defeat Senator Warren.

Herman Ridder, former Treasurer of the National Committee, called at headquarters yesterday and declared that, being closely in touch with the sentiment among foreign-born voters, he was in a position to say that the anti-Wilson feeling among these voters had been greatly overestimated.

WARN ROOSEVELT ELECTORS.

Will Be Removed from Maryland Ticket Unless They Resign.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—The Executive Committee of the Republican State Central Committee adopted a resolution to-day instructing State Chairman John B. Hanna to direct a letter to the Presidential electors named by the Republican State Convention, asking them to state how they stood in the present contest. The information applies not only to the intention, so far as their vote in the electoral college is concerned, but also to their attitude in the present campaign. They are requested to answer in seven days.

In case those in favor of Roosevelt do not make known their purpose of getting off the electoral ticket in that period, Mr. Hanna is authorized to issue without further delay a call for the State convention, which will proceed to remove the Electors. Two have resigned already from the ticket.

Maryland Democrat Bolts.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Disappointed at Gov. Wilson's speech of acceptance, which he characterizes as "not satisfactory nor an illuminating utterance from a candidate who seeks to be the next President of the United States," former Secretary of State N. Winslow Williams, a life long Democrat, has bolted the Democratic Party and gone over to the Progressives.

SELLING AGENCY FOR GLASS DEMANDS HIGHER PRICES

Tariff Doubles the Cost of Foreign-Made Window Panes and Thereby Enables Domestic Manufacturers to Combine and Put Up Prices Here.

BY JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

Schedule B of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, covering "earths, earthenware, and glassware," has not received the attention it deserves.

Doubtless the sufficient reason has been that wool, cotton, and steel were barring the way, and demanded first call from the Congressional pruning knife. But Schedule B holds its order, in bad eminence, with all its brothers from A to N.

The glass sections, from Paragraphs 97 to 110, come directly home to the housewife, because in these sections are to be found the roots of the rise in the price of window glass and common glassware generally.

This matter of the price of window glass is specially interesting at the moment. Recently there has been a rise of about 15 per cent. in the price of ordinary sizes and qualities. Also, note cause and effect, closely following each other: The principal jobbers and large wholesale dealers have received notice from nearly all the manufacturing concerns in the country that they were "unable to supply orders," as they were marketing their entire output through a "brokerage" concern in Pittsburgh, Penn. The meaning of this notice is, "Apply to said concern, if you want window glass."

Likewise, it is understood that the concern in question is under the management of the same interests that organized the so-called Window Glass Trust three years ago. At that time the attention of the United States Attorney General was called to the combination, and, late in 1910, the trust, under pressure, dissolved, and paid a fine of $10,000. But during its three years' career some $5,000,000 in extra prices were taken from the American consumer of common window glass.

That combination followed immediately the passage of the Payne-Aldrich bill and was followed by twenty glass factories entering into exclusive contracts with fifteen or eighteen marketing concerns to handle their product in the United States.

Precisely the same tariff invitation to form the new trust exists to-day, snugly tucked away under the covers of Schedule B.

Tariff in Window Glass.

As one of the exhibits of "protective" tariff making, and a good sample of the Payne-Aldrich bill, the paragraph, No. 99, covering common window glass, is worth quoting.

Not that any one is expected to know, offhand, by inspection, the amount of the tax on a common necessary, that would be too much to ask. Here is the paragraph:

Unpolished, cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding one hundred and fifty square inches, valued at not more than one and one-half cents per pound; one and one-fourth cents per pound. Valued at more than one and one-half cents per pound, one and three-eighths cents a pound. Above that and not exceeding three hundred and eighty-four square inches, valued at not more than one and three-fourths cents per pound, one and three-fourths cents per pound. Valued at more than one and three-fourths cents per pound, one and seven-eighths cents per pound. Above that, and not exceeding seven hundred and twenty square inches, valued at not more than two and one-eighth cents per pound, two and one-fourth cents per pound. Valued at more than two and one-eighth cents per pound, two and three-eighths cents per pound. Above that, and not exceeding eight hundred and sixty-four square inches, two and three-fourths cents per pound. Above that, and not exceeding one thousand two hundred square inches, three and one-fourth cents per pound. Above that, and not exceeding two thousand four hundred square inches, three and three-fourths cents per pound. Above that, four and one-fourth cents per pound.

Provided, That unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, imported in boxes, shall contain fifty square feet, as nearly as sizes will permit, and the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.

What It Means in Dollars.

Now, just what does this mean in actual dollars and cents? First, it will be noted that the rate of duty is levied on the pound weight, not on the value.

Why? Because the rate figured on the value of the window glass is so enormous, so prohibitory of importation, that it would not be wise to write it out that way.

Again, the pound rate catches the cheaper and middle grades with heavy duties in proportion to value, whereas a duty levied on the value would fall as the value of the window glass fell. The cheaper grades would take a lower duty. This would interfere, by more competition, with the biggest market among American consumers, meaning ourselves!

Well, here are the actual returns to the Treasury, as shown in the United States Bureau of Statistics Report (Table 15) for the year 1911:

Upon the cheapest grade, valued at not over 1½ cents per pound, the rate of duty figured out 91.51 per cent., and the Treasury of the United States collected the magnificent sum of $24,270.63. On the grade valued at not over 1⅞ cents per pound, the rate of duty on the weight, figured out on the value 109.84 per cent., and the Treasury received as duties $30,041.47. On the grade valued at not more than 2⅛ cents per pound, the rate of duty figured out 116.60 per cent., and the Treasury got $20,319.81. Upon the glass above 384 square inches and not over 720 square inches, valued at not more than 2⅛ cents per pound, the rate of duty figured out 127.14 per cent., and the United States Government got $71.

Other rates figured out at smaller equivalent to the value, but, on the smaller and cheaper glass, which is used in every home, the average never fell below 62.42 per cent., and, all told, from these cheaper grades the Treasury received only $515,180.46 last year.

The average value of the units, or panes, on the above kinds was 2⅛ cents; the duty, in the lower grades, more than doubled the price on leaving the hands of the importer, and, of course, increased the price as the articles passed from jobber to retailer and from retailer to consumer.

But the reader need not be told that the duty-raised price of the imported glass, filling only the smallest fraction of the demand of the United States consumption of window glass, only is a measure of the price-limit of the entire domestic production.

Price to the Consumer.

In other words, a pane of glass costing 2 cents abroad, paying a duty of 100 per cent., costs to land 4 cents, besides the ocean freight, insurance, brokerages and commissions. An American-made pane of glass, that would sell wholesale for 2 cents, and a fraction for profit and expenses, now has a margin up to the foreign price, plus duty, &c. Clearly, the duty limit becomes the limit of the price in the entire domestic market.

Moreover, we make this lower and middle grade glass as cheaply as any country in the world, and the average total labor cost runs between 18 and 20 per cent. of the value of the product.

But, we are told, competition among the American glass makers will keep down the price.

The reply is found in the formation of a combination to control domestic competition.

There is force in the report of the glassmen. "Why do you practically invite us to combine among ourselves by shutting out the world's competition? With one law we are invited to combine, with the other we are declared outlaws."

Meanwhile the American householder will keep on paying two prices for window glass; meanwhile, the vast bulk of the taxes, paid in artificial prices by the consumer, will go to the glass men; the United States Treasury will get its $71.20, and like amounts, from practically prohibitive tariff rates; and, doubtless, in time, the "Commission on the High Cost of Living" will visit Europe, and perhaps Asia, and on its return publish (the year after) a five-volume report on the causes of the high price of common window glass in the United States.

Not because others say so, but because You will say so!

Velvet

"The Smoothest" TOBACCO

10¢ TINS Handy 5¢ bags—or one pound glass humidor jars

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

In New York's Shopping Center

133 Years' Leaders of Fashion

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET.

Announce a Great Sale of 10,000 Prs. Embroidered SILK GLOVES.

An event of special importance—the result of months of planning and working with one of the best glove manufacturers in the country enables us to proclaim a sale of this description. ☞Main Floor.

Every pair made of the finest and best silk and colored with the wizardry of an artist.

The color combinations and self and two tone effects will strike you at a glance. The quality of the silk is much superior to that used in plain gloves.

Here Are the Gloves.

At 55c.

2,000 pairs of short Embroidered Gloves made to retail at $1.00 to $1.50.

3,000 pairs of elbow length Tricot Silk Gloves that were made to sell at $1.00.

At $1.00 and $1.19

5,000 pairs 16-button length Embroidered Silk Gloves made to sell up to $3.50.

Simpson Crawford Co., In New York's Shopping Center

HILLES FEARS WILSON ONLY.

Will Make Strong Fight to Carry Indiana—Ignores Bull Moose.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, arrived in Chicago to-day and launched the Republican Presidential campaign in the Middle West with the assertion that he considered the Democratic Party the enemy to be fought through the campaign, and Mr. Wilson as the man who would have to be defeated to assure President Taft's re-election.

Mr. Hilles made no reference to Col. Roosevelt or the Progressive Party except in terse, caustic replies to interrogations by interviewers. Then he spoke of the third party movement as the "third term" party.

The President's former secretary met the members of the Republican Executive Committee in conference, lunched with Roy O. West of Illinois at the Chicago Club, and met a score of State leaders this afternoon. He said he felt more encouraged and confident of Republican success than he had at any time since President Taft's renomination.

"We regard our enemy as the ancient enemy, the Democratic Party, in this campaign, and Mr. Wilson as the man we will have to defeat to re-elect President Taft," said Mr. Hilles. "Our friends think that will be the issue in this campaign. Mr. Wilson has emphasized the tariff question, and I am inclined to think that the fight for the Presidency will centre about that issue.

"The Chicago headquarters will have charge of the campaign work in nearly all of the country west of Indiana, excepting the Pacific Coast States, where the work will be directed from Portland, Ore.

"Indiana will have a representative in both the New York and Chicago headquarters, and the fight for control of that State will be directed from both places."

Questioned regarding Col. Roosevelt's attitude on the negro question, Mr. Hilles said:

"I really don't know what Mr. Roosevelt's ideas are on that subject. I don't understand them, and I think few others do. Of the 375,000 negro voters in the North to-day, 200,000 were born in the South. If Mr. Roosevelt bars the Southern negro because he says the Southern negro is corrupt, then what of the 200,000 Southern negroes now residing in the North? I can't see where he draws the line."

Thomas K. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, member of the Executive Committee and a former champion of Col. Roosevelt, said President Taft had as good a chance to carry Missouri as any other State.

"Gov. Hadley will be right in line for President Taft throughout the campaign," said Mr. Niedringhaus, "with John C. McKinley, Republican candidate for Governor, it will make a strong team for campaign work. Unless the State Supreme Court should overthrow the primary law, the Progressives cannot place a State ticket in the field in Missouri."

STANLEY ASSAILS ROOSEVELT

Says Colonel Protected Harvester Trust from Prosecution.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The personal and political relations of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and George W. Perkins, formerly of J. P. Morgan & Co., were bitterly attacked on the floor of the House to-day by Representative A. O. Stanley of Kentucky, who is Chairman of the Steel Trust Investigating Committee. In a speech supporting his bill to make the reports of the Commissioner of Corporations available for Congress, Representative Stanley charged that Col. Roosevelt had protected the Harvester Trust from Government prosecution, and described Mr. Perkins as the "go-between" of "big business" and the Government.

Representative Stanley's characterizations of the former Morgan associate were extremely bitter. He dwelt at length on the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the United States Steel Corporation, and charged that Mr. Perkins had been able to secure from Herbert Knox Smith, former Commissioner of Corporations, information which was denied Congress. The new Progressive Party came in for an extended discussion by Mr. Stanley.

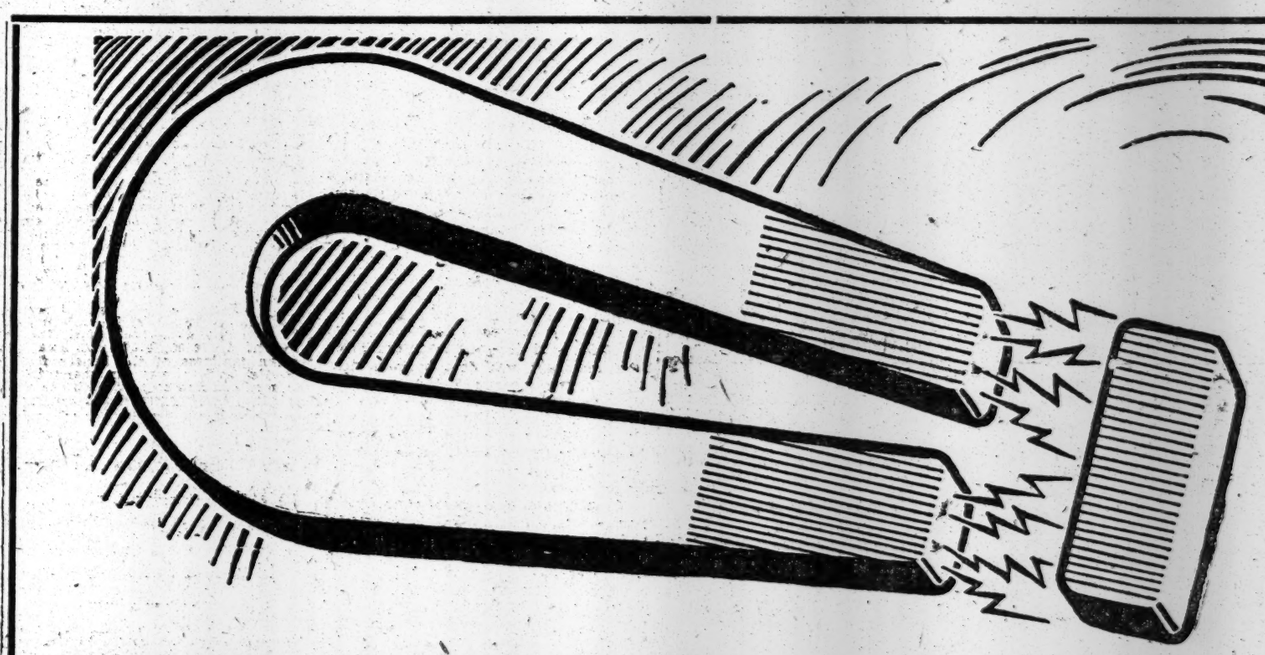
"I hear that this new party of Progressive capitalism," he said, "will sing hymns between the tirades of Roosevelt and the platitudes of Perkins, and that Perkins is to be choir leader. I would suggest that they paraphrase the war cry of the Mussulman and adopt with slight modification, as the battle hymn of the 'faithful from Wall Street,' the chant of the Turkish Janisaries:

"'Allah! Allah! Mammon is Allah!

"'There is no god but Mammon, and Morgan is his prophet.'"

California Moose Incorporate.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Aug. 14.—Congressman William Kent and other residents of the first congressional district are named as directors of a corporation styled "The Progressive Party," articles for which have been filed with the County Clerk. The purpose of the corporation is stated as being the "promotion of educational, social and political activity" and "the abolition of special privileges" and the carrying out of other declarations contained in the platform of the National Progressive Party.



THE POWER To Pull Things YOUR Way

rests in the force and attraction of your own personality

It depends upon Brain and Nerve strength, built and sustained by true food elements Nature provides for making vigor of mind.

Physiologists know that the *gray matter* which composes nerves and brain is made up almost wholly of water, albumen and a vital tissue salt, known as Phosphate of Potash.

Every-day food contains water and albumen in quantity to meet every need, but Phosphate of Potash, found plentifully in the *hard outer shell* of wheat and barley, is lacking in white bread, for white bread is made from white flour—the *inside* of the grain which is deficient in Phosphate of Potash.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

builds brain as well as body, for it supplies valuable Phosphate of Potash—the element necessary to brain nourishment and brain activity.

Grape-Nuts is processed from selected parts of wheat and barley, twice baked to make an appetizing dish for breakfast, lunch or supper.

A great many people *who know* have a dish of Grape-Nuts at least once a day.

"There's a Reason"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD., BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

Automobile Exchange

TO sell Used Motor Cars, Auto Tires and Supplies or to rent Automobiles, advertisements in The Automobile Exchange of The New York Times obtain prompt and satisfactory results.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Advertising rates per agate line: One insertion, 30c.; three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

ALL MAKES OF CARS for sale; I will guarantee to sell any make of car cheaper than any second-hand dealer, as I buy the car you wish direct from the owner thereby saving you the profit which would have to be expended if the car was sold you by a regular dealer; just write or 'phone me what make of car you wish, giving me the year and model and price you wish to pay, and I will take you a car and demonstrate same at your convenience. YOUNG, 10 West 62d St., New York. Telephone Columbus—762.

Cole, 1911 fore-door touring car; Cole 1911 torpedo tonneau; both in excellent condition; fully equipped; just rebuilt and painted; backed by the same guarantee adopted by the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers for new cars. Colt-Stratton Company, Broadway, at 68th St. Telephone 6000 Columbus.

New line of twelve high-grade used cars, $250 to maximum price of $1,100; all models completely equipped and ready to demonstrate; extremely low prices for immediate sale; some rebuilt, refinished, and guaranteed by manufacturers. Thomas, 1920 Broadway.

"ELECTRIC AUTOMOBILES."
New and used "Hup Yeats" passenger and commercial electrics; second-hand electric cars of other makes, overhauled and painted, at very low prices. R. C. H. Corporation, 1,989 Broadway.

1913 AMERICAN roadster; fully equipped; new condition; sacrifice; first time offered. Nat Wills, care Thomas Motor Co., 1920 Broadway.

100 cars, $150-$2,500; bodies, open, closed, all prices; delivery wagons, $250 up; taxis; make offers. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway.

Two beautiful 6-40 Thomas limousine cars, both like new; investigate now; closed car season soon here. Thomas, 1,920 Broadway.

Velie, late model touring car, in perfect condition; completely equipped; like new; will sacrifice for quick sale. W 127 Times.

Touring car; fully equipped; fine condition; sold for little money down; balance monthly. 860 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Reliable 1½-ton Knox wagon can be bought very cheap, cash or installments. 860 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

De Dietrich 50 Horse Power Truck, perfect condition, will sacrifice. GREEN'S, 48th St. & Broadway.

Matheson 1911 Silent 6 Touring Car, bargain. GREEN'S, 48th St. and Broadway.

Regal 1911 Underslung Roadster, bargain. GREEN'S, 48th St. and Broadway.

Simplex Roadster must be sold at a bargain. Green's, Broadway and 48th St.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

PACKARD CARS.
Up-to-date service only,
$4 per hour.
By day or trip.
Telephone 3486 Bryant.

PEERLESS CARS.
Hour, day, week, or month;
Coney Island and return, $12;
seven passengers.
TELEPHONE 100 MORNING.

For Hire.—New cars; Packards, seven-passenger touring; special rates for monthly service during Summer; we send cars everywhere. Universal Taximeter Cab Co., 153 East 53d St. 'Phone Plaza 2100.

For Hire—Packards, $3 to $6 per hour; excellent service; experienced drivers. 3267 Columbus.

Packard touring; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Folliot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 3422.

For Hire—New Packard car; $3 per hour; anywhere; monthly preferred. 'Phone 7261 Col.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED.
Spot cash for your automobile, any make, or will accept same on sale at 5 per cent. commission. Green's Agency, Broadway and 48th.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

J. M. Scherer, 1,777 Broadway, maker of high-grade automobile cravenette and linen slip covers. Telephone 6590 Columbus.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Rambler five-passenger touring car, equipped top, windshield, Klaxon horn, speedometer, gas tank, trunk rack, gas generator. Practically new tires. In splendid running order. $550. Decided Bargain.
SELDEN MOTOR VEHICLE CO., 1,876 Broadway.

Peerless RENEWED AUTOMOBILES are cars of distinction, quality, and service. They are in perfect mechanical condition and are guaranteed the same as our new cars.
Write for Booklet describing our various models.
PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
1760 Broadway, near 56th St., N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY AUTO BARGAINS
BIG VALUES—LITTLE PRICES.
All the TYPE talk in the world can't show values. You must see the thing advertised.
Runabouts .....$100 to $1,000
Small Touring Cars.....$290 to $1,000
Large Touring Cars.....$350 to $1,500
WE GUARANTEE EVERY CAR.
EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
Will exchange, buy, or accept on commission or store your car. Call or write.
GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
Cor. 48th St. & B'way, 'Phone 1873 Bryant.

Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers

ABBOTT-DETROIT MOTOR COMPANY, 1670 Broadway, cor. 52d St. Telephone 7166-7167 Columbus.

ALL MAKES Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 B'way.

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

FIAT "THE MASTER CAR."
Fiat Automobile Co.,
1,776 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.

KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.

NATIONAL Poertner Motor Car Co. HERRESHOFF
1922 Broadway, (64th St.) 'Phone 8166-7 Col.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 435 West 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 6968.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

SCHEBLER CARBURETOR
Special Exchange Offer
J. C. NICHOLS
1673 Broadway, N. Y.
Exclusive New York—Factory Distributor.
The Model "L"—Winner of the Indianapolis Race. If your old Model Carburetor is giving trouble, get our New Model L in exchange at one-half the regular price.

TIRE BARGAINS
Firestone and Diamond Tires
New Fresh Stock
Slightly Blemished.
At Bargain Prices
U. S. TUBE CO., 1,864 B'way. Col. 3153.

GWILLIAM CO., BEARINGS. ALL TYPES
253 W. 58th St., cor. B'way. Col. 8356.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Day and evening. Send for Booklet. 302 W. 57th St. Phone 7920 Col.

DROP SOME LINES OF BURGLAR INSURANCE

Organized Theft Causes One Company to Refuse Further Risks.

COMMERCIAL RATES HIGHER

Police Statistics Show Fewer Robberies Thus Far in 1912, but Higher Value.

Several companies selling burglary insurance confirmed yesterday the statement of an insurance broker in yesterday's TIMES that the companies were losing money on risks because of the great number of thefts to the extent of saying that certain lines were no longer profitable. The general opinion was that burglary insurance on ostrich feathers, human hair goods, furs, and silks was a losing proposition in New York. The rates on these goods were raised some months ago 50 to 75 per cent. The rate of insurance on residence property has not been increased. All the burglary insurance brokers seen yesterday said that there had been a great increase in burglaries for the past two months, but they added that this was merely the normal Summer increase.

The great increase in burglaries of ostrich feather establishments has led the National Surety Company of 115 Broadway, the largest commercial burglary corporation in the city, to refuse to write feather policies. This rule was adopted a week ago, and its existence was admitted yesterday by Manager Quinn of the burglary department of the company. Mr. Quinn said that the rule had followed heavy losses, which the police had been unable to check.

According to Mr. Quinn there are four well defined bands of expert burglars now at work in New York. One of these restricts itself to stealing feathers, and never makes a haul less than $3,000 at a time. Sometimes its hauls reach $10,000. Other bands steal silks, hair goods, and furs. The police have been unable to stop the thefts or to prevent the thieves from disposing of the goods. Now and then, when the thieves are caught red-handed, the goods are recovered. One such case occurred a few weeks ago, when feather thieves dynamited a wall near a downtown department store and brought police to the scene before they could get away in a touring car they had waiting near by.

Just now the National Surety Company is getting two, three, and four complaints of burglary each day. Other companies are getting their normal Summer number.

Rates Increased 50 Per Cent.

J. Frank Anderson of the New England Casualty Company, 55 John Street, verified what had been said at the National Surety Company. He said:

"I am not telling you anything which is not a matter of common knowledge in burglary insurance circles when I say that human hair goods, ostrich feathers, furs, and silks are extremely hazardous lines in New York. Unless great care is taken in underwriting and making examinations before taking risks there will be losses outbalancing all profits.

"Surety and casualty companies are not turning down premiums out of generous feelings toward those who tender them. The attitude of the insurance brokers is a good barometer of conditions. Rates have gone up 50 to 75 per cent. on commercial lines in the past year."

Norman S. Morey of the Great Eastern Casualty Company declared:

"There is surely a reason for companies boosting the rate on commercial lines 50 to 75 per cent. and in cutting down their risks, by refusing premiums, in certain lines. Burglaries may not be increasing in number, but in amount of hauls and aggregate property stolen the business men of the city are losing more, as our records show."

The Police Statistics.

Police Commissioner Waldo declined to discuss Summer robberies for publication, but ordered that the official figures of the Detective Bureau be furnished. Some of these figures were new, and others had been communicated to the Mayor some time ago. He said that in case the official figures were disputed he would order names, dates, and addresses to be furnished.

The official figures showed that there were 5,006 complaints of burglary during the first six months of 1911, and 4,054 during the corresponding period this year. Of all kinds of property reported lost during the first half of 1911, there was $1,410,893, of which the police recovered $549,342, or 39 per cent. In the first half of 1912 there was $1,668,347 reported lost, of which the police recovered $950,015, or 57 per cent. The number of convictions obtained for burglary in the first six months of 1911 was 401, against 566 convictions in the first six months of 1912.

From Jan. 1, 1912, to Aug. 10 last, the police arrested 1,304 persons charged with burglary, of whom 683 were convicted, 318 acquitted, and 303 are awaiting trial. Of the 683 convicted the courts let 176 go free on suspended sentences. During this period property worth $1,979,391 was reported missing and of this $1,124,156 was recovered.

Three Bronx Burglaries.

Three burglaries in the Bronx were reported to the police yesterday. Burglars broke into the rear of a store at 890 East 169th Street some time early yesterday morning and got $1,150 out of a safe. The safe was an invention of Frank and Charles Schrauder, who occupy the store as electrical contractors. They had thoroughly wired the store so as to shock any intruder and to alarm them at their home some distance away. The thieves, they said, must have worn rubber boots and rubber gloves to avoid being shocked. The brothers had considered the store so well protected and their safe so thoroughly burglar proof that they had withdrawn money from banks to place in the safe in the store.

Thieves also invaded the tailor shop of Samuel Kruger, next door to the Schrauder establishment, at 892 East 169th Street, and took several suits of clothes. At 892 East 169th Street, the liquor store of Andrew Smith, a number of bottles of fine liquor was taken and the cash register was looted of a small sum. Last week burglars robbed flats at 981 Home Street, getting $300 worth of jewelry and clothing from Jacob Keiber, $200 worth from Joseph H. Heimemann, and some jewelry from Gustav Aaronson.

QUIET BURGLAR GETS SILVER.

No One Aroused as He Ransacked the House.

Dr. Henry N. Reed of 228 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, is of the opinion that a burglar who visited his home on Sunday morning is the most expert in the profession. The early morning caller, not content with taking away the silverware from the dining room and jewelry from the ground floor, invaded the bedrooms, and, while Dr. Reid, his wife and three sons slept, carefully emptied the contents of the dressers and bureaus on the floor for an examination, and took the watches and money from the pockets of the men's clothes. Not a soul in the house was awakened by the intruder. About $1,000 worth of jewelry and silver, and $86 in cash were stolen.

The family does not understand how the thief could have so thoroughly ransacked the house without arousing them. The police were notified, but no arrests have yet been made.

Make Jefferson Davis's Home a Park.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—In response to pleas from the United Confederate Veterans' Association, the Jefferson Davis Home Association and others, the Christian County Fiscal Court practically pledged itself yesterday to make an appropriation, at its next meeting, for converting into a memorial park the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, at Fairview, Ky., on the Christian-Todd County line. A committee will seek an appropriation also from the Todd County Court.

DOUBLE-DECKED CAR TRIED OUT ON BROADWAY.

It Attracts 10,000 Persons at Bowling Green and a Multitude Along the Way.

The appearance of the new low-level, double-decked, stepless car of the New York Railways Company attracted a large crowd in Broadway yesterday morning. The start was to have been made from South Ferry, but it early became apparent that the seventeen inches by which it exceeds in height the ordinary car, would make it dangerous to pass under the elevated structure at the Battery, and so the car was run only as far south as Bowling Green, where it paused until ten thousand or more persons had had their fill of gazing at it, when it made its way uptown through another multitude.

After making the trip from the sheds near North River and Twenty-third Street the car left Bowling Green at a quarter of twelve, sounding its whistle, which is a counterpart of the fog siren at Governors Island. President Shonts and Vice President Hedley, with several officials of the company and a number of newspaper representatives, constituted the only passengers yesterday, as the trip of the car was purely experimental.

"The congestion on the streets of New York," said Mr. Hedley yesterday, "is added to by the constant increase of the number of cars operated, and it is well-known that during certain hours of the day it is impracticable to operate a sufficient number of cars to provide the necessary seating capacity. Therefore the Railways Company decided to construct this double-decked car, which has practically twice the seating capacity and only occupies the same length of street as one of the standard cars. If a double-decked car of this type proves a success, the street traffic should be substantially relieved."

Economy of traffic space primarily was the object of the construction of the new car, with its green and buff sides and top-heavy hood. The passengers, in order to get to the upper deck, need climb only twenty-two inches more than when boarding an ordinary car. This is because of the improved low-step invention, in accordance with which the main floor is but ten inches above the street pavement.

The new omnibus car seats 88 passengers and 83 more can find standing room, making a total carrying power capacity of 171. Of the types already tried, the seating capacity of the long open car is 60, the short open, 50; the long closed, 36; the short closed, 28; the pay-as-you-enter, 41-47; and the stepless, which is the forerunner of the present invention, 51.

GANGS BRING TERROR CLOSE TO BROADWAY

Demand Tribute of Merchants and Commit Daylight Robberies Two Blocks Distant.

TENEMENT HOUSES EMPTIED.

Gangsters Bold on West Side from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-second Street—Holdups Frequent.

Business men and residents in many of the blocks between Eighth and Eleventh Avenues and Thirty-fifth to Fifty-second Street are continually annoyed by attempted "hold-ups," and in some instances terrorized by the depredations of the many gangs that infest the district. Property owners and real estate men there say they incur heavy losses because of tenants being driven away by the gangsters, and in consequence there are many vacant tenements and other buildings in that section. Some of the complaints come from sections within two blocks of Broadway. An example of the boldness of the gang leaders is given by a merchant who does business near West Fortieth Street and Eighth Avenue.

"Two men came in and demanded money," said he. "They wanted us to put up $5 weekly for the 'boys around the corner.' We chased them away, while they threatened to 'fix' us and beat up the employes.

"Conditions in some parts of this block between Eighth and Ninth Avenues are awful. Gangs stand in front of my place and insult passersby. I do not know what goes on at night here, as my place is closed, but things couldn't be much worse. In addition to the gangs we have several evil resorts. We saw an old man dragged into a saloon on this street, and apparently robbed and thrown out. He walked away examining his pockets. A peddler was dragged into the hallway near the same place, from which he emerged screaming for help and the police. But he got no assistance. One of my employes told me of a white woman being robbed. In one or two places in the same block are negro women who accost men at any hour of the day. All of the robberies or attempted robberies I mentioned happened in the daytime. Things are so bad that I am afraid to let my wife come to my office."

It was in West Thirty-eighth Street a few months ago that a musician from the Metropolitan Opera House was attacked on his way home at night by the hold-up gangs, and when he resisted they beat him so badly that he never recovered. The slayers were not found. A prominent real estate man was held up near his office at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, knocked down and severely beaten. The gang which killed the musician were frequenters of a vacant lot btween Eighth and Ninth Avnues. Among these gangs are small boys who are led astray by the older men in crime. These gangsters include the Gopher, the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Avenue gangs, and one led by a man named Sullivan, but there are many others not even known by name. Some of the more youthful gangsters have been seen selling cocaine to younger boys.

These gangsters roam the roofs of tenements and apartments, watching for opportunities to steal whatever they can reach, and they generally go in squads or sufficient numbers to make it dangerous for a lone man or woman to attempt to defend their property from theft. Stores all along the side streets have been broken into and robbed repeatedly, and though the owners know the thieves in many instances, they refrain from prosecuting the criminals, fearing personal violence from the friends or associates of the gangsters. For the same reasons storekeepers and dwellers in those streets, while willing to tell of depredations, are unwilling to have their names coupled with the complaints. The gang rule enforces silence upon the victims under penalty of further punishment.

A representative of owners of property at 433 to 437 West Thirty-eighth Street told how the gangs terrorized the tenants and drove some of them away. The woman janitress of the houses fled for her life, and it was necessary to hire two men janitors to cope with the thugs. Where the gangs do not demand money they blackmail shopkeepers for cigars, meals, and any other article which they can frighten the owner to surrender. A shopkeeper in Fortieth Street, who recovered his stolen watch from one of the gang leaders, admitted that it would never do for him to attempt to prosecute the thief, though he knew him well enough to make a strong case.

A shopkeeper in West Thirty-eighth Street said: "Things are a little better in this street since the police gave one of thee gang leaders a good beating and warned him to stay away from this block, but it is not generally safe for either a man or woman to walk through the street west of Eighth Avenue after ten o'clock at night. When friends visit us I tell them to go home early."

What is believed to be the latest hold-up by members of one or the other of these gangs occurred early yesterday morning at Forty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, when J. M. W. Durant, a sugar planter of Havana province, Cuba, was severely beaten and robbed of $250 and a diamond studded cigarette case. Durant was returning to his hotel at 59 West Forty-fourth Street, when two men who accosted him and were apparently trying to force their acquaintance upon him, choked and beat him. Durant fought with them, but both escaped

Lawsuit Weighs 300 Pounds.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 14.—What is said to be the largest and weightiest lawsuit ever filed in any Commonwealth went on record in this city to-day. It was against the Santa Fé Railway. The mere complaint comprised 13,000 pages of separate charges of alleged violations of the long and short haul clause of the State Constitution. Piled up, paper on paper, the lawsuit stood more than four feet high and required the combined efforts of several strong men to move it about. The weight was about 300 pounds. The suit was brought by the California Adjustment Company of San Francisco. the entire amount involved is about $50,000.

FREE.

A $3.00 Waterproof Tire Cover (any color) free with every purchase.

TIRES

We can save you money on all makes, all sizes, all treads, all types.

The greatest reduction ever offered on fully guaranteed tires. They come from Akron. We agreed not to advertise the name.

28x3	$8.79	30x4	$10.80	34x4½	$28.86
30	9.45	31	20.55	35	29.93
32	10.08	32	21.30	36	30.60
30x3½	13.95	33	22.08	37	31.47
31	14.40	34	22.83	38	32.31
32	14.76	35	23.49	42	35.76
33	15.45	36	24.24	35x5	36.60
34	16.14	40	27.18	36	37.59
36	17.43			37	38.61

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The commission also approved the franchise of the Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line, which was granted by the Board of Estimate in July, and gave the line authority to increase its capital stock from $50,000 to $1,000,000 and to issue $140,000 worth of stock at once. This line is to operate from the Long Island Railroad Station and the department store section of Fulton Street, Brooklyn, to the Bowery, in Manhattan, across the Manhattan Bridge, for the present, not having as yet been able to make arrangements with Manhattan companies to operate cars across town to the Hudson River, as originally planned.

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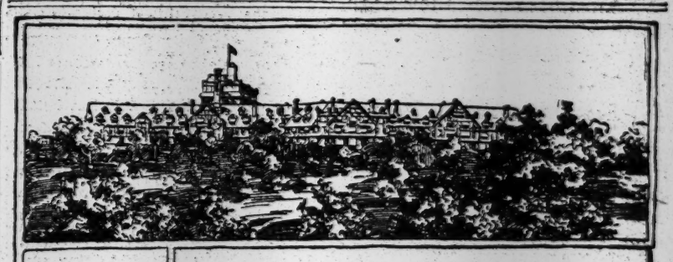

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HELMAR CIGARETTES.

MULAI HAFID WILL ABDICATE.

French Resident Governor Calls for Troops Against Tribesmen.

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 11.—The abdication of Mulai Hafid, the Sultan of Morocco, is practically a

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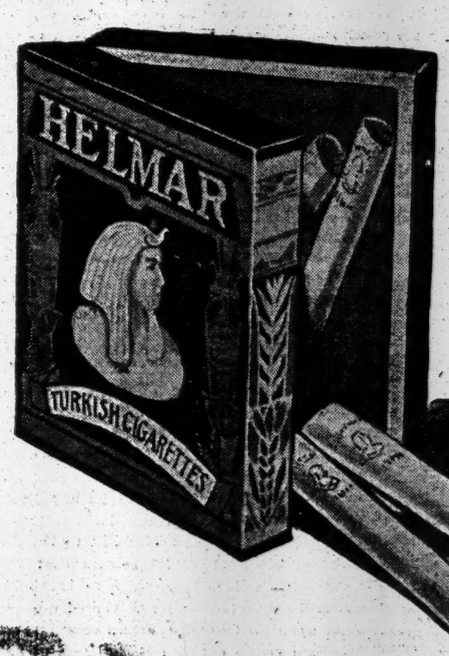

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1912.

THE TARIFF VOTES IN THE HOUSE.

The votes by which President TAFT's vetoes of the wool and the steel tariff bills were overridden are significant. They were taken in a thin House and many Republicans were absent, while others refrained from voting. The vetoes were defeated by default. But the fact remains that they were defeated. They would not have been if the Republicans had stood by protectionism as embodied in the present tariff as firmly as they stood three years ago. Twenty-one Republicans voting against the wool veto and threescore or more dodging or sulking, or, at best, indifferent, that is a big change. It must make Mr. TAFT a little dubious as to the popular strength of his peculiar notion as to the tariff.

The meaning of these votes is that many Republicans are quite ready to support a pretty radical reduction in important schedules, and very many more are not willing to make a real fight against it. To this sentiment the President opposes the somewhat inane suggestion that the people, however much they demand reduction, cannot have it except in the particular manner and degree that he thinks advisable. It is true that he bases his own conception of the reduction that is proper on his personal interpretation of the facts submitted by his Tariff Board. But the report of the Tariff Board on the wool schedule is indeterminate, is founded to some degree on disputed information, and in greater degree on information that is capable of several interpretations. It is a foundation not merely of sand, but of quicksand, for practical tariff legislation. The President may be sincere in thinking that his view of the indications of reduction brought forward by the board is a sound one, but it is only one of many possible opinions, none of them really trustworthy. He stands and he expects his party to stand by his indefinite personal notion of what ought to be done. It is plain that a good many in the party will not do it. And the position he takes in his veto of the steel bill is no more defensible.

As we have often said, we are not enamored of the reform of the tariff by such means as the Democrats have felt forced to adopt. It is inconclusive, confusing and troublesome. There is too much intrigue and bargaining in it, and not much constructive statesmanship. But in the demoralization of the Republican Party it seems to have been substantially inevitable. We should have liked it better had the Democrats worked out their own reductions and left the Republicans, insurgent or regular, to act in regard to them as suited their respective judgments. But the political effect of the policy that has been pursued is certainly to make clear the issue as to tariff reduction, and the clearer an issue is made in a National campaign, the better for the country in the long run.

A SOUND REFORM.

The plan of President TAFT to submit the estimates of next year to Congress in "budget" form ought to supply an object lesson to that body that will be of great value. The so-called budget form simply means that the needs of each department of the Government and of the whole Government will be explained in detail, what has been done in each and what is to be done will be set forth, with a statement of resources available and appropriations required. The budget will be an intelligible account of the affairs of the Government addressed to the Congress and to the taxpayers—who, in Federal affairs, happen to be the entire population—so that any one who chooses to take the trouble can form a sensible and reasonably accurate notion of what the money is used for and why, in the judgment of the managers of the several departments, it should be voted.

This account will be available not only for those in charge of the appropriations but also for those in charge of ways and means, that is to say, of providing revenues and levying taxes. It will be possible to get a view of the Government business as a whole and to co-ordinate its various branches. There is no civilized Government today except our own that does not have this system. There is no considerable private enterprise in the United States that is managed without its equivalent. It is greatly to the credit of President TAFT that he has worked out an organization that enables him at least to submit to Congress the information which its committees have in the past been unable to obtain in usable form.

AS MR. ODELL RECALLS IT.

Mr. ODELL's testimony is highly interesting and important. When the Harriman letters were published, Mr. ROOSEVELT denied pretty much everything. He had not asked HARRIMAN for a campaign contribution; he knew nothing about the $240,000 that HARRIMAN raised until long after the election; he made no promises about the Ambassadorship to France; and besides, the money went to the New York State Committee, and was not used in his campaign.

Mr. ODELL told the Senate Committee yesterday that the $240,000 which Mr. HARRIMAN raised was paid, not to the State Committee, but to Mr. BLISS, Treasurer of the National Committee. Of this sum $200,000 was paid to him by Mr. BLISS's check as Treasurer of the National Committee. The remaining $40,000 was retained by the National Committee. It appears, therefore, that at least $40,000 of the Harriman contribution did go to help Mr. ROOSEVELT's campaign. It is not less true that the $200,000 disbursed through the State Committee directly contributed to the swelling of Mr. ROOSEVELT's majority. Mr. ODELL further testified that HARRIMAN told him that the President assented to the proposed arrangement about the French Ambassadorship and the New York Senatorship. That is testimony at second hand, and is less important. The payment direct to the National Committee, and its retention of $40,000 of the contribution, are the chief points of interest. Mr. ODELL's testimony as to these matters would amply qualify him for the Ananias Club, if that lamented organization were still in existence.

UNIONIZING THE GOVERNMENT'S EMPLOYES.

It has been habitual with this Congress to tack upon a general bill any special bill which could not be passed on its merits. The worse the bill the greater the need of pressing it to enactment in this manner, and the need could hardly be greater than in the case of the bill closing Government employ to all but unionists. That is not the professed intent of the bill allowing Government employés to affiliate with Mr. GOMPERS's benevolent organization, nor is it the apparent purpose of the rider attached to the Post Office Appropriation bill. Nevertheless that would be the tendency of the clause allowing employés to join unions but not to strike. Apparently such employés would be allowed to join unions which boycotted, or supported peaceful picketing, or published blacklists, or practiced any other form of human uplift except the strike. As a measure to placate labor it would seem that the proposal is lame and impotent. It is almost insulting to permit organization and then to forbid striking. Of course the Government unionists would not strike, they would simply "resign" in a body, or beat the law in some other equally easy way, in the manner of wealthy malefactors. This is not a conjecture. The oath of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks binds them to resign as a body upon the order of a three-fourths majority.

Neither a public nor a private employer is served well when the servant owes a divided allegiance. Beginning with the Post Office Department, the Government services in general would soon face such disorganization as happened in France. When the sailors struck, the Government supplied their places with naval reservists, and when these were ordered to duty on merchantmen they struck, alleging that they no longer were on naval duty. Thus a strike became a mutiny, and there is nothing in the record of American unions to conflict with the idea that they would strike in their class interests, whatever the public emergency. Imagine a strike of the Post Office employés affiliated with Mr. GOMPERS's organization, and supported by a ten-cent assessment upon its two million members. Imagine a strike of the Customs Collectors, or the Panama Canal employés, or any other service which has adopted the ideas of human rights and freedom of speech, and hostility to the processes of injunction and punishment for contempt of court as avowed by the highest officer of the organization. Government under such conditions would only be carried on by the sufferance of some one-tenth of the working class, and an inconsiderable fraction of the entire population.

In France the Government crushed this nettle with a firmness which prevented any sting, and was supported by the Chamber of Deputies with a promptness and decision worthy of imitation by Congress. President ROOSEVELT won deserved praise by his defiance of the labor influence in favor of the closed shop in Government business. President TAFT followed his example in this respect, and accompanied it with a reasoned statement why the Government service should be open to all, and why organization is obnoxious to the Government. Its employés are a privileged class respecting all conditions of employment. Their hours are short, their pay is good, their tenure is fixed, all conditions are under the regulation of Congress, which can be approached through their superiors in orderly manner, the same for all sorts and grades of Government employés. As the President urged, there cannot be the same necessity for such action as is necessitated by conflicts between labor and capital under the stimulus of competitive conditions pressing upon both sides. And there are special reasons why the defensible activities of the ordinary unionist are indefensible in the case of Government employés.

There were inspired intimations that the President would veto the bill which is partly repeated in the rider to the Post Office bill. The argument for such action is strengthened as much by the obnoxious manner of the legislation as it is weakened by the modification of the original proposal. Whether such a veto would be good or bad politics depends upon whether the interests of the whole people or of a fraction of the people should be preferred by the President, and whether the people would support such action by their President against Mr. GOMPERS, the President of a class.

THE BANKS AND THE "GRAFTERS."

The emotions of guilty terror which filled the mind of WILLIAM M. TWEED when he heard that Mr. TILDEN was at work upon the books of the Broadway Bank, where the members of the ring deposited the money they had stolen from the city, must have been reproduced in the mind of Police Lieutenant BECKER when he was informed that District Attorney WHITMAN had an itemized statement of his bank deposits, amounting in nine months to $58,845, a period during which his income as a salaried policeman was only $1,687. Mr. TILDEN's transcript of the Broadway Bank accounts of the men of the Tweed ring completed the chain of proof against them. The knowledge Mr. WHITMAN has now obtained arms him with the most powerful weapon imaginable for the exposure and prosecution of the corrupt members of the police force. Bank deposits many times a policeman's income from salary require to be explained. In BECKER's case the explanation is obvious. His known association with gamblers, his raids, or pretended raids, and the direct testimony against him in the confessions of gamblers leave room for but one conclusion. The corruption of BECKER may be considered as well established, and the bearing of the evidence secured in that branch of the case upon the question of motive in the graver crime of which he is suspected, at least of complicity, is obvious.

The banks are reported to be somewhat disturbed about the publicity given to the facts of BECKER's deposits. They have not the slightest occasion for misgiving or for self-censure. The relation between a bank and its depositors is in its very nature confidential, but nobody's relations with a crook, who is possibly also a murderer, can be regarded as confidential, or in any way sacred. It is the duty of a good citizen to put into the hands of authority any evidence that will tend to expose crime and convict criminals. The banks have every reason to be as much concerned as anybody, and more than most, in making crime difficult of accomplishment and easy of detection. If a corrupt police officer accepts protection money from gamblers, then why not from burglars? It is to the interest of the banks, we take it, that burglars should be few, timid, and unsuccessful. So far from there being any occasion for regret in the publicity given to BECKER's banking arrangements, the giving of the information to the District Attorney was an act of good citizenship, and worthy of high praise. It may be too much to expect that banks would volunteer evidence against those of their depositors who happened to be under suspicion or indictment, though we think the question distinctly arguable. Nevertheless, they would not, in such a case as that of BECKER, set up any claim of privilege which would exempt them from Mr. WHITMAN's process.

If there be a police "system," this exposure deals it its staggering blow. It is difficult to imagine any exposure of its secrets that would tend more effectually to break it up altogether. The receiver of money from gamblers and dive keepers must do something with it. Almost of necessity he must deposit it in some bank. But with the certainty that the deposit slip becomes a piece of incriminating evidence, a bank account must lose its attractions. Yet that is practically the only way in which large sums of money can be made available.

DR. FURNESS.

The death of Dr. FURNESS is a serious loss to American scholarship and to literature. The work that he had accomplished is a noble monument not merely to his boundless industry, his unfailing fidelity, and the sound judgment with which he treated the almost incalculable amount of material at his command, but to a rare quality that may be called the very genius of appreciation. Though he made relatively few ventures in the field of formal and systematic criticism, every volume of his invaluable variorum edition of SHAKESPEARE glowed with the evidence of his delicate, sympathetic, loyal, and penetrating critical gift. No one, however intimate his knowledge of the great dramatist, could fail to be inspirited, and his understanding quickened and broadened, by living with these volumes.

Dr. FURNESS leaves with those whose privilege it was to know him, and in less degree, but very distinctly, with those who knew him only through his work, the memory of extraordinary urbanity and dignity in a field beset with temptations to the controversial temper. He was not lacking in clearness and depth of conviction, but he had that efficient self-respect that shows itself in candid respect for others. It is a very lovable figure that we shall miss in one of the most delightful regions of intellectual activity.

TYPHOID CARRIERS.

The finding of the source of a serious typhoid epidemic afflicting Mooreston, N. J., in a healthy "typhoid carrier," who was manager of a dairy, again gives occasion for considering whether inoculation against this disease should not become general, if not compulsory, like that against smallpox. But a few months ago Drs. W. CAREY NOBLE and CHARLES BOLDUAN of this city's Board of Health reported the case of a typhoid bacillus carrier of forty-six years' standing, to whom was traced a large outbreak of milk-borne typhoid fever.

Such persons are at present terrifying, if unwitting enemies to society. "Typhoid MARY," before her segregation, must have been the innocent occasion of many deaths. But the phenomenon of a healthy carrier who has never suffered from the disease is duplicated in the cases of others who have gotten well of it. Drs. GOULD and QUALLS of St. Louis discussed in February, 1912, in The Journal of the American Medical Association 1,272 cases, reported by KLINGER, of convalescent carriers who had been discharged from hospital as cured. This paper says:

> Considering all patients as chronic carriers in whom the bacillus had been demonstrated for at least three months, it is found that out of 431 carriers, 211 were temporary and 220 chronic carriers.

Typhoid, being a filth disease, has hitherto been regarded as wholly avoidable. It is. But the methods of prophylaxis now in use must be supplemented by better-perfected means for detecting the typhoid carriers, and by periodical inoculation of all the younger members of society. Many of the world's armies, including that of the United States, have demonstrated that inoculation is both harmless and efficacious.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Servants Paid by Guests.

People still alive, and with no immediate intention of dying, can, and with heartfelt regret do, remember when in the greater part of this country the giving of tips was unknown. Then the would-be buyer of special favors for himself to the detriment of others—and the giving of tips is always that when it is not a weak yielding to established and organized blackmail—had to be very careful as to both place and person or he would find his offered bribe resented with the vehemence which self-respect always inspires in such cases. Now, however, this evil practice has spread from the big cities where it first gained a foothold even to the remotest wilds, and it is safer to offer more than the agreed amount for practically any personal service rendered by anybody than it is not to do so.

So far, indeed, has the demoralization spread that in a good many private houses the servants as confidently expect to be tipped by guests as do the waiters in restaurants—and not infrequently they adopt the same impudent means to coerce a reluctant giver. This is, of course, the very worst phase of the tipping evil, for, just as in a hotel or barber shop the tips paid go really, though indirectly, to the proprietor, so the guest's tip goes really, though indirectly, to the host, whom it enables to maintain his establishment on a larger scale or at less expense than would otherwise accord with his ability or his inclination.

The plea that guests make extra work for the servants and therefore should pay them something is absurd. They also wear out the carpets and the furniture and increase the meat and grocery bills, but these charges the host meets out of his own pocket—as yet. In time, perhaps, the guest will have to pay his share of these accounts, too, and then hospitality will indeed have been reduced to a beautiful state.

The custom of paying tips, definitely adjusted to scale, to servants in private houses is an importation from England—a fact that is an explanation rather than an excuse. Even in England it is often denounced as disgraceful to the rich host and not infrequently a hardship to the guest who, because of it, finds himself under greater expense than he would be in a house of public entertainment.

Metropolitan Water Guaranteed.

Assurance that the Croton water is as safe, if not quite as clear, as that which comes in bottles has been given again from our very competent Director of Laboratories for the Water Supply Department, and he has wisely given to a somewhat anxious public minute details as to the care with which his daily tests are made. This assurance is a welcome one—except, possibly, to the owners of the more or less famous springs, but even they, if good citizens, as they presumably are, since their business is a perfectly reputable one, will rejoice to know that the multitudes who cannot afford to buy of them will only suffer a hardship that is purely aesthetic.

Of course, the city water is in no sense cheap water. It has cost and is going to cost us so many millions that to state their number makes the ordinary mind dizzy, and every New Yorker, whether rich or poor, is paying a share of that cost. We all have a right, therefore, to expect the water from our common source of supply to be safely potable, and to feel satisfaction rather than any particular gratitude that it is so.

That the Croton water is not always quite as tasteless as it might be, and that when left standing it sometimes deposits a little sediment—those are not exactly desirable qualities, but they need cause no alarm, for as an almost invariable rule the really dangerous impurities of water are inappreciable by any of our senses, while those that are so appreciable rarely do any harm. Fortunately it is not necessary, nowadays, to wait for an epidemic to reveal that a water supply is infected with disease-producing bacteria. The biologist, with his culture tubes and his microscope, can find them before they are numerous enough to affect health, and those who heed his warnings and follow his advice are in no peril. The typhoid fever now in the city doubtless has its usual origin—the undeservedly admired, moss-covered bucket, drawn cool and dripping from country wells to assuage the eager thirst of the urbanite on his vacation. The content of such buckets always looks extremely well, but not infrequently it stingeth like a whole family of adders. New York is fortunate, too, in that it uses an enormous quantity of water. Any infection it chances to receive is likely to be of a higher "potency" than even HAHNEMANN ever credited with effectiveness, and none of our water rests long in the reservoirs.

Statistics Full of Mystery.

Again the Internal Revenue Commissioner's annual report accuses the Nation not only of an enormous consumption of intoxicants, but of one rapidly increasing. The increase, too, he says, is not of the milder beverages, like beer and wine, but of those heavier and more potent.

If common observation can be trusted, there is something wrong about the figures he presents. It certainly isn't true that people are drinking more now than formerly. Of course there are more of them to drink, and it may be that an increase of very moderate drinking has more than made up for lessened excesses of alcoholic indulgence. Neither the fact nor the possibility, however, satisfactorily explains the Internal Revenue statistics.

Admitting that the legislative "prohibition," in which so many States have put a naïve trust, affects methods of distribution more than amounts of consumption, the fact remains that drunkenness has practically disappeared from great social and industrial groups in which it was once a familiar spectacle, and it is hard or impossible to believe that the tendency of the time is not toward, rather than away from, sobriety. There no longer seems to be a place anywhere for the habitual drunkard, and even the occasional spree is no longer deemed amusing or tolerated as natural or inevitable. Business and industry alike condemn the drinking habit, not as wicked, but as foolish—as decreasing the efficiency of which, in the keen competitions of modern life, nobody, even when sober, has a bit more than he needs for holding his own.

Yet there are the Commissioner's figures! Their accuracy cannot be denied, and must be—an embarrassing dilemma for those of us who feel sure that the sharpening of parricidal axes and the starting of orphans' tears are going out of fashion.

TRIBUTE TO DR. FURNESS.

Edith Wynne Matthison Writes of Him as Scholar and Friend.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of Dr. Horace Howard Furness will be a shock not only to scholars, but to every Shakespearean student and actor throughout the world. The inestimable value of his monumental variorum edition of the poet's work goes without saying, but perhaps only we people of the stage can rightly appreciate it as a practical guide in stagecraft and management.

To those who, like myself, were privileged to share in his beloved personal friendship his death will mean not only the passing of a scholar but of a saint. I owe most of what may be valuable in my own Shakespearean work to the inspiration of Dr. Furness, the man, and Furness, the row of imperishable volumes, but most of all to the man.

EDITH WYNNE MATTHISON.
Winsted, Conn., Aug. 14, 1912.

HIS OWN EXECUTIONER?

Would Forcing a Murderer to Shoot Himself Be More Deterrent?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As to "A Warden in a Dilemma" in the case of the Nevada murderer condemned to death who has chosen to be shot, what about the ethical side of handing him a gun and commanding him to shoot himself? What is fundamentally wrong about that? Hasn't he taken the life of a fellow-being and mustn't he forfeit his own therefor?

I believe that in what we may term finical regard for our criminals we do not allow ourselves to accept a plea of "guilty" for willful murder. That is just where I think we are wrong in the adjustment of our ideas. I believe that the punishment should be made to fit the crime, and I know of no better—no more deterrent—way of doing it than by forcing a condemned murderer to pay his forfeit himself.

If a man is disorderly in our midst we make him take himself out. Wherefore not make him take himself out altogether when he has proved himself deadly to our welfare? Have we any more right to take a man's life than to make him take it himself? J. W. E.
New York, Aug. 13, 1912.

Objects to Police By-Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is said to be a by-law in the Police Department, enacted in the interests of discipline, and on the face of it indispensable to even a modicum thereof, which prohibits any member of the force from exposing any grievance or abuse of which he may be cognizant. He must not, e. g., write a letter to THE TIMES to the effect that "a gambling house is in No. —— West —— Street, in Capt. ——'s precinct and Inspector ——'s district," and sign his name to it.

His instant dismissal would follow, and human nature being what it is, he very naturally refrains from rushing into print. The by-law should be revoked; better yet, its contrary should be tried for a year. Encourage the patrolman to tell, and if he tells the truth praise him. The rule meant for discipline is the ruin of all—discipline itself has gone. Let us have a few Robert Greens in the Police Department. COMMON SENSE.
New York, Aug. 13, 1912.

The Sin of Satan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Caedmon, Saxon poet, A. D. 680, in his paraphrase of the Scriptures, makes Satan speak as follows:

> "I may be God as He.
> Stand by me, strong supporters, firm in strife.
> Hard-mooded heroes, famous warriors,
> Have chosen me for Chief; one may take thought
> With such for counsel, and with such secure
> Large following. My friends, in earnest they,
> Faithful in all the shaping of their minds;
> I am their master, and may rule this realm."

New York, Aug. 14, 1912. SEE?

The American Record Breakers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with interest the remarks on "The Misuse of Athletics" at Stockholm by "Briton," and am forced to believe that he belongs to that class which cannot take a beating without manifesting a certain amount of soreness.

If my contention is correct, the Olympic meet was not called for the purpose of an athletic party, or general good time, but for the purpose of finding out who the better man was, and, in that connection, every entrant must strive for a record, be he an Englishman or an American.

He further mentions the many boys collapsing after races. If by this he refers to athletes of championship calibre or world beaters, I defy him to mention a single instance of a reasonably recent date where an American collapsed after his race. V. S.
New York, Aug. 8, 1912.

JUSTICE TO THE NEGRO.

Congress Should Help Celebrate His Fifty Years of Freedom.

There are nearly 10,000,000 colored people of African descent in the United States, or to be exact, according to the census, 9,828,294. They are all natives of this country, and have been increasing in number about 11 per cent. every ten years.

In 1880, for example, there were 6,580,793 negroes in the United States. During the last decade the increase in the negro population of New York City was 10 per cent. The great bulk of the negro population is confined to the Southern States. They form the main labor supply of that part of the country and the proof that they are not altogether inefficient, as some of their enemies have claimed, is to be found in the steadily improving industrial condition of the South, in the enormous increase of its agricultural products and in the growing financial independence of that region.

As a basis of representation in National affairs, the negro has been altogether satisfactory in recent years to the people of the South. They have been abused, possibly, in some respects; but they have had their use in a political way, even if they have not participated to the full extent of their numerical strength in public affairs. Manifestly, it is as necessary that laws should be passed for their benefit, and administered in their interest, as it is that laws should be enacted and administered for the benefit of other large aggregations of non-voting people in the country.

It has only been within the last ten days that any political convention has declared as one of its fundamental doctrines the ineligibility of the Southern negro, specifically, not only to hold office, not merely to vote at elections, but even to sit in council. This action, it would seem to the least interested onlooker, is whittling down the policy of disfranchisement to the finest point.

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In spite of the political discriminations practiced against the negroes, all official reports show that they have made gratifying progress in the substantial things of life—that they are living in better homes, wear better clothes, have more to eat and are generally coming up into a happier estate.

Last year, the total value of property owned by negroes in the United States—and the bulk of it was owned by the negroes of the South—was $600,000,000. This would give a per capita wealth of a little more than $62, a pitifully small sum, to be sure, but doubtless not smaller than the per capita wealth of other large bodies of people holding a like general relation to the whole body-politic.

The negroes of Arkansas pay taxes on property worth $20,500,000; in Georgia they pay taxes on property worth $32,234,437; in North Carolina, on $28,600,000; in Virginia, on $27,000,000; in Texas, on $30,000,000; in Pennsylvania, on $13,000,000, and Pennsylvania is one of the States in which the Underground Railroad did the largest business. The progress made by the negroes under conditions which were very hard, in fact, speaks well for them, their patience and endurance; but it also speaks well for the general disposition of their white neighbors to help them along in their struggling upward through the night.

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It will be fifty years in 1913 since Abraham Lincoln issued his proclamation declaring the freedom of the negro from slavery. In his annual message to Congress at the beginning of the second session of the Sixty-first Congress, President Taft called attention to this fact and expressed the opinion that the event, one of the most important in the history of the United States, should be properly celebrated.

It was suggested that "a proper form of celebration would be an exposition to show the progress the negroes have made, not only during their period of freedom, but also from the time of their coming to this country;" and accordingly, the President recommended the appointment of a preliminary commission "to consider carefully whether or not it is wise to hold such an exposition, and if so, to outline a plan for the enterprise."

This commission, in the President's opinion, should serve without salary, except as to actual expenses, and an appropriation to meet such expenses was recommended. The matter has dragged along and nothing has been done to carry forward the enterprise. On July 1 of the present year, Representative Bradley of the Twentieth New York District, who was brevetted for gallantry in the war which made the negroes free, offered an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill "to appropriate $250,000 for expenses of the semi-centennial exposition for the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Act of Emancipation." The amendment was "referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed," and there the matter rests. Either the Congress should grant the appropriation or it should declare flatly against the enterprise.

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The sum asked for is not large and the occasion is important. The negroes have not asked for much at any time and they have not been treated with great liberality in matters of appropriations from the public treasury. There is much objection to the appropriation of public funds for the holding of expositions, but such appropriations have been made for many expositions that were not more meritorious really than the exposition which the negroes would now hold to show how they have prospered in this land, and it would seem to be good policy and fair treatment to give them what they want.

At different expositions there have been negro departments and negro exhibits; but a strictly negro exposition has never been held, and as thousands of soldiers "died to make men free," it is not asking much to give them now enough money to prove to the world what they have done with their freedom. J. C. H.

BATTLE HYMN (AUGUST, 1912).

Just before the battle, Mother,
I am thinking most of you—
Thinking of your roast beef dinners
As I smell the army stew.
Hark! I hear the bugle calling—
Duty says we must begin.
I'll be thinking of you, Mother,
Should I die while filling in.

Farewell, Mother, you may never
Press me to your heart again.
Don't forget 'twas indigestion,
Not by bullets, I was slain.

Comrades all around me lying,
Filled with hash and shredded cod,
Feeling that by noon to-morrow
They'll be sleeping 'neath the sod.
Some have got the chills and fever
Sleeping on the rain-soaked loam;
How I miss the woolen blankets
And my little bed at home!

All our days are spent in marching,
Camping where mosquitos dwell;
I agree with old man Sherman,
War, yes, mimic war, is — swell;
Regiments of fierce mosquitos
Fall in battle day by day,
But when you see the moving pictures,
I'll be foremost in the fray.

JAMES W. McGEE.

HAMMERSTEIN ON THE DEAD MASSENET

Last of the Great Melodists—A Composer Who Wrote From the Heart.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Jules Massenet died yesterday a great musician and opera composer passed away. It may almost be said of him that he was the last of the great melodists. While other composers of the day were striving for unusual orchestral effects and strange combinations of instruments he was writing melody. It seems to me that most opera composers write for musicians. Massenet wrote for the public.

The fact of the matter is that he wrote from the heart. He had a great fund of melody in his soul, and it had to come out. He could have continued to write for some time to come. To compose had become a function with him much like breathing or eating for the ordinary person. Some of his latest operas contained a great deal of his best work, perhaps his best. It is certain that he will live, that Massenet's works will be heard all over the world for a long time to come.

That is why the public likes Massenet's music—because it is melodious. Debussy is only harmony; Strauss invents strange combinations of instruments and makes weird dramatic effects. The other modern composers seem bent on imitating Debussy or Strauss. Massenet went on writing melody. His orchestration is often simple. Consider the celebrated "Meditation" from "Thaïs." There is scarcely any background—just enough for the melody in the violin to float upon. And everybody remembers it, and carries it away in his heart and mind.

I first met Massenet the Summer after my first season at the Manhattan Opera House. It was in Paris, and we dined together. I considered it strange that the most popular composer in Paris had never achieved any lasting success in New York.

"Manon" and "Werther," two works which alone would have made his fame and fortune in Europe, had not succeeded here. "Le Cid" had been a dismal failure. He was very desirous that French composers—not only himself, but others—be given a chance in America. And with him I went to his publisher, Heugel, and arranged to present "Thaïs." I also arranged to produce Charpentier's "Louise" and Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande."

"Thaïs" looked like a failure at first. There was about $200 in the balcony and gallery at the second performance. Then business picked up, and soon "Thaïs" became one of the most popular operas of the répertoire. The public taste had been turned toward French opera, and after that "Louise," "Pelléas," "Samson et Dalila," all became great successes.

After that I produced other of Massenet's works, not all with equal success, "Sapho," "Herodiade," "Griselidis," and "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame." I had given "La Navarraise" during my first season, and I have produced "Don Quichotte" in London. Since then these works have become popular all over Europe, as they never had been before. "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame" was the success of the season at the Vienna Opera last Winter. Massenet was grateful to me. It was he who procured for me a French decoration.

It was my own idea to produce "Le Jongleur" in this country with Mary Garden in the rôle which had been written for a tenor. I heard Salignac sing the part at the Opéra Comique, and I asked Carré if it would not be possible to find another tenor to do it over here. He didn't know of any. The man must be small, with a delicate voice like a young boy's. "Why couldn't a woman sing it?" I asked myself. I talked to Massenet about the matter, and he was certain that it would ruin his opera. But he didn't care. I could try it if I want to. Like Maeterlinck he had no interin anything he had written, once it was written. He sent his scores to the publishers and then forgot them. New melodies seethed in his brain.

As is well known, Mary Garden made one of her greatest successes in "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame." It is one of the parts in which she will always be remembered, and it would be impossible now to have the work performed in this country by a man. In fact I tried it once and saw that it would be impossible.

Massenet is now considered one of the popular operatic composers in this country. So are other French composers who were introduced by me. "Thaïs" is an important feature in the modern répertoire. So is "Le Jongleur." "Manon" at last has come into its own in this country. It is probable that "Werther," which is full of charming melody, could be revived with success here now.

I spoke of Massenet's wonderful gift of melody. He had another gift which has made his operas unusually successful. He knew to what books he could hang his special kind of music. Almost without exception his librettos are works sure to be successful in the theatre and at the same time are of a character consistent with the style of music he wrote. Men who wrote books for him knew what he wanted. Often he suggested the subject and treatment himself.

Women played a large part in his life and in his music. He wrote operas for many of them. That was the tribute he paid to their beauty and charm. He was unerring in his instinct, and as "Thaïs" and "Esclarmonde" fitted Sybil Sanderson so "Sapho" fitted Emma Calvé and "Don Quichotte" fitted Lucy Arbell.

He must have been immensely rich. The Society of Authors and Composers is making it easier for the French composer to live. Many good works have died because all the composer wanted was a production. These obscure men saw their operas put on the stage, and then perished in a garret. There have been few Rossinis, Donizettis, Wagners, Meyerbeers, and Verdis. I say that Massenet belongs to this number.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.
New York, Aug. 14, 1912.

DENIES LOAN SHARK PLEA.

Justice Lehman Refuses to Enjoin Police from Making Seizures.

It was decided yesterday by Justice Lehman in the Supreme Court that the police or representatives of the District Attorney's Office in the County of New York could seize property on the premises of the so-called "loan sharks" without a search warrant.

This decision was reached in the test case of the State Trading Corporation against Rhinelander Waldo, Commissioner of Police. The plaintiffs sought a permanent order from Justice Lehman enjoining the police and county officers from taking property from its premises for use as evidence in the prosecution of cases against salary loan brokers. The Justice, in rendering his opinion, said in part:

"For a seizure of property beyond the limits of recognized necessity in the enforcement of criminal law, the party injured has redress by an action for trespass, but the court should not undertake by injunction to define what property may or may not be seized as incidental to an arrest in the future. Such a direction would interfere with the performance of duty by the District Attorney and the police, and the powers of a court of equity are not to be invoked for such a purpose."

SON FOR MRS. ASTOR; NAMED FOR FATHER

Both Mother and Baby Said to be Very Well, the Child Strong and Well Formed.

ROSES FROM VINCENT ASTOR

And Many Congratulations from Friends—Baby is the Sixth John Jacob Astor.

Mrs. Madeleine Force Astor, survivor of the Titanic disaster, in which her husband, Col. John Jacob Astor, lost his life last April, gave birth to a son at 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning at the Astor home, 840 Fifth Avenue. The baby, who will be the sixth to bear the name of the founder of the Astor fortune, and who comes into an estate of $3,000,000, is said to be strong, well formed, and to bear a striking resemblance to his father. He weighs seven and three-quarters pounds.

It was said last night at the house that Mrs. Astor and her son were doing splendidly. She has received many messages of congratulation from her friends and relatives, among them being a cablegram from Vincent Astor, who is at present with his mother, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, on a motor trip on the European Continent. Shortly after the receipt of the cablegram an immense box of American Beauty roses came to Mrs. Astor from a Fifth Avenue florist, bearing the name of Vincent Astor.

The first news of the arrival of the Astor baby was made known in a bulletin issued by Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, the attending physician, which read:

> Mrs. Astor has a son, born at 8:15 o'clock. His name is John Jacob Astor. Mother and son are in good condition.

This was given out to the newspaper men who were waiting outside the house. The public interest that centred around the posthumous child of Col. Astor had been responsible for a new institution, "the birth watch."

An hour later Dr. Cragin issued another bulletin in which he said:

> The baby weighs seven and three-quarters pounds. There was no other doctor present. The nurses present were Helen Nesbit and Miss McLean.

Mrs. William H. Force has been with her daughter constantly for the last week, in the house. Mrs. Astor's sister, Miss Katherine Force, has also been with her. Mr. Force visited the house shortly after the birth of the child.

Naturally there was some little excitement both within and outside the house when it became known that the baby had been born and that it was a boy.

The servants wore broad smiles as they gave out Dr. Cragin's bulletins, and those who had been with the Astor family for years were allowed to have a peep at the baby. It is said that Mrs. Astor herself was in favor of going to the country for the event, but that she was persuaded to come to New York by Vincent Astor, who thought the proper place for an Astor heir to be born was in the Astor home. Mrs. Astor will remain at the house until Sept. 1, when she plans to go to the country, but she will not go to Bernardsville, N. J., where her father has leased a cottage.

Baby Is Sixth John Jacob Astor.

The new arrival is the sixth of the Astor name, this being the fifth generation since the great-great-grandfather came to America from Germany. The fifth John Jacob Astor has been christened already in the youngest generation—a son of William Waldorf Astor, who has become a citizen of England.

The first John Jacob Astor was born in the village of Waldorf, Germany, in July, 1764, and died in New York in March, 1848. His son, John Jacob Astor, 2d, who was weak mentally, was born in 1793 and died in 1834 without issue. John Jacob Astor, 3d, son of William B. Astor, died in December, 1887. John Jacob Astor, 4th, his nephew, was the Col. Astor who died on the Titanic, and he was the only son of William B. Astor, 2d. William Waldorf Astor, whose young son is the fifth to bear the name, is a cousin of the late Col. Astor and son of John Jacob Astor, 3d.

Mother and Father of the Sixth John Jacob Astor.

MRS. MADELINE FORCE ASTOR. THE LATE COL. JOHN JACOB ASTOR.

$3,000,000 FOR ASTOR BABY.

To be Held in Trust Until the Child Is of Age.

Under the terms of the will of Col. John Jacob Astor, made just before Miss Madeleine Talmage Force and he were married last Fall, provision was made for any posthumous or surviving child by his second marriage. The clause making this provision did not differentiate between male and female children.

Col. Astor directed that in the event that he should be survived by any child or children other than his son, William Vincent Astor, and his daughter, Ava Alice Muriel Astor, each child who should survive him should be made the beneficiary of a $3,000,000 trust fund until attaining majority. This was the smallest provision made in his will, which left $5,000,000 until death or remarriage to his widow, $5,000,000 to Miss Muriel Astor, and the bulk of his estate to William Vincent Astor outright.

Although the new Astor baby is to receive a $3,000,000 start in life from the moment of birth, its real share in the estate is practically much larger. The will directed James Roosevelt Roosevelt, brother-in-law of Col. Astor; Nicholas Biddle, and Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, as trustees of Col. Astor's last testament, to set aside parts of his realty or personalty for the creation of the trust fund of $3,000,000.

Even should the trustees elect to make up the trust fund entirely of personalty, instead of following the Astor custom of making real estate investments, it was pointed out yesterday that at compound interest at 5 per cent. the child would have about $10,000,000 on attaining majority. If the trust fund is made up of realty in New York City two or three times this sum would not be too much to expect in twenty-one years.

The birth of the Astor baby, contrary to some speculation, is of no financial advantage to its mother. The will of Col. Astor provides that in the event of a posthumous child dying without issue, its trust fund will revert to the residuary estate, which was willed to William Vincent Astor.

There now devolves upon Surrogate Cohalan the duty of naming a special guardian for the new Astor baby. It is the fourth infant in the eyes of the law to be one of the large beneficiaries of the estate. Its mother was such an infant, being under 21 years of age until June 19, as are Vincent Astor, now head of the American branch of the family, and his sister, Muriel.

Will Probated Without Protest.

The guardians of the other Astor infants were appointed by Surrogate Fowler, who is now in Europe. Although it was pointed out that their guardians might question the will, and although Mrs. Astor, whose remarriage was forbidden on pain of forfeiture of her $5,000,000 trust, and Miss Muriel Astor would have profited largely by the breaking of the will, the guardians appointed by Surrogate Fowler allowed the will to be probated without protest.

It was remarked yesterday that Surrogate Cohalan had expressed himself on the question of the Astor will by declaring that a clause forbidding a young widow to remarry on penalty of losing a bequest was unfair, and might be construed as against public policy. No final settlement of the Astor estate can be made until the guardian to be appointed by Surrogate Cohalan has appeared before the court.

It is one of the peculiarities of probate law that an infant may wait until his majority to attack his father's will as regards personal property, but a distribution of real property must be attacked immediately. This provision had its origin in the desire of the courts to make sales of real estate final, and to prevent the clouding of titles by lawsuits brought long afterward by heirs. Any attack on the Astor will in behalf of the new Astor baby must be made this year. A probate lawyer who discussed the situation said yesterday:

"In such large estates as the Astor estate, which consist principally of realty, and the realty of which does not change hands from generation to generation, but is kept in the family, like the lands of a royal family or ducal house, it seems that this provision might, without harm to any innocent party, be made inoperative. For instance, if the new Astor baby were to question his father's will twenty years hence, it would be likely that the bulk of the realty William Vincent Astor got from his father would still be in his hands, and the legal quarrel would be between them only."

Text of Will Concerning New Baby.

The testamentary provision for the new Astor baby was contained in the eighth clause of Col. Astor's will, which read:

> I give and bequeath to the executors of this, my will, such number of separate sums of $3,000,000 each, or property in the judgment of such executors of that value to be selected by them, as shall be equal to the number of my children who shall survive me, other than my son, William Vincent Astor, and my daughter, Ava Alice Muriel Astor, to be had and holden by such executors and their successors in the trust as trustees upon separate trust, one such trust for the benefit of each of my children other than the said William Vincent Astor and Ava Alice Muriel Astor, who shall survive me, until such child shall attain the age of 21 years, or sooner die, which trust in each case, in respect to each trust fund, shall be to collect and receive the rents, issues, income, and profits of so much thereof as shall be real estate, and invest and keep invested as much thereof as shall be personal estate, with power to call in and change the investments thereof, from time to time, and to collect and receive the income thereof, and after paying out all lawful expenses and charges to apply the net income from the said trust estate arising or so much thereof as in the judgment of the trustees shall be necessary or proper for that purpose to the use, support, maintenance, and education of the child for whose benefit such trust fund shall be held until such child shall arrive at the age of 21 years or sooner die; accumulating for the benefit of such child until attaining the age of 21 years so much of the net income of said trust fund as shall not be applied to his or her use, support, maintenance, and education before that time, and when such child shall attain the age of 21 years to convey, transfer, deliver, and pay over to such child in fee simple and absolutely the capital of such trust estate with all gains, increases, and capital thereof, if any, and all accumulations and income of said trust estate, or if such child shall die before attaining the age of 21 years, then in such case, upon the death of such child, to convey, transfer, deliver, and pay over, and I hereby give, devise, and bequeath the capital of the said trust estate, together with said accumulations in fee simple and absolutely unto such persons and in such estates, interests, and proportions as such child shall in and by his or her last will and testament in that behalf direct, limit, and appoint, and in default of such appointment or in so far as the same shall fail effectually to dispose of the said fund or its accumulations unto the issue of such child, him or her surviving, if more than one, share and share alike, per stirpes and not per capita, or in default of such issue I then direct that the capital of said trust fund, together with said accumulations, shall fall into and form part of my residuary estate hereinafter disposed of.

Lawyers Consider Clause Valid.

When Col. Astor's will was offered for probate this Spring, after his death, there was much speculation among lawyers on the question of whether or not the eighth clause of his will was an effective provision for a posthumous child. This question was raised academically then. It has now become a practical one. Whether or not it will be raised in court depends on the decision of the guardian, whom Surrogate Cohalan has it in his power to appoint.

Lawyers who were questioned by THE TIMES reporters when the will was offered for probate expressed themselves as satisfied that the eighth clause was a satisfactory provision in the eyes of the law for any posthumous heir. It was agreed by them and others who thought the provision might possibly be questioned that in the event of its overthrow, the structure of the will would stand. By this was meant that although the courts might in some imaginable contingency give a posthumous child an equal share with other children and pool the property left to Vincent and Muriel for division in three equal shares with Vincent, Muriel, and the posthumous child as beneficiaries, there was not even a remote possibility that on this account the courts would take occasion, on the raising of this point, to disturb other provisions of the will, such as the penalizing of the widow's remarriage.

COLONIAL PANELS FOR ART MUSEUM

Metropolitan Adds to Its Collection of Interior Fittings of Georgian Period.

DESIGNED BY McINTYRE

Thirty-five Paintings from Collection of Mrs. L. E. Holden to be Exhibited Soon—Ribera's 'Lucretia' on View.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has acquired by purchase the paneling, mantelpieces, woodwork, and interior fittings of two American rooms of the late Georgian or so-called Colonial period, designed in all probability by the Salem architect, Samuel McIntyre. This purchase is considered particularly important because it insures the proper installation in appropriate surroundings of the later pieces in the Bolles collection of American furniture presented to the museum in 1909 by Russell Sage.

An excellent room of an earlier type, taken from an old house in Woodbury, L. I., was given to the museum last year by a group of donors. It dates from about 1745, and is well adapted to contain furniture made in the Colonies in the time of the first and second Georges. With this and the newly purchased McIntyre woodwork the museum owns the nucleus of a complete historical sequence of American paneled or partially paneled rooms, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the gaps in the series will eventually be filled.

The rooms which the museum has just bought are said to have been originally in an old house in the vicinity of Haverhill, Mass., which was demolished about two years ago. At that time the finest of the woodwork was taken out and sold to a private purchaser, who has since died without leaving definite information as to the source of his possessions.

After being removed from its original location the woodwork was placed in storage, where it remained through several changes of ownership—a fact which increased the difficulty of determining its source. A tradition, however, seems to have been preserved to the effect that the rooms were designed by McIntyre, and the work itself corresponds so precisely in its details as well as its general conception and handling with the fully authenticated specimens of his skill that it seems scarcely possible to doubt that he designed the rooms. The museum's interiors are said to be very nearly as good as those in the Nichols house at Salem, generally considered his masterpiece, and both seem to have been made at about the same period.

The two rooms are similar in plan, each with a mantelpiece on the outside wall opposite the door, two windows at the front, and two at the end, one on either side of the chimney. Each room measured nineteen feet and twenty-four. The more elaborate mantelpiece is an example of the highest development of the Georgian style.

McIntyre was the architect of the old South Church in Salem, destroyed some years ago by fire, and is said to have been responsible for the fine steeple if not the entire building of the Park Street Church in Boston. For the well-to-do citizens of Salem he built a large number of houses, generally big square mansions three stories in height, with low roofs and fine doorways. Some of these were the Nichols, Cook, Oliver, Kimball, Brown, Tucker, Rice, Rogers, and Pingree houses.

It is also announced that early in the Autumn there will be placed on exhibition at the museum thirty-five paintings from the collection of Mrs. L. E. Holden of Cleveland, which she has loaned to the museum. Mrs. Holden's collection was largely acquired from the James Jackson Jarves in the late sixties, at about the time that the other part of the Jarves collection was deposited with the Trustees of Yale University at New Haven. Like the Yale pictures, Mrs. Holden's paintings are mostly of the Italian school, but as a rule they are of somewhat later date, belonging largely to the late fifteenth century.

A painting entitled "Lucretia," by Jusepe de Ribera, is one of the most important of the museum's recent acquisitions, and is now to be seen there. This is the first Ribera to be owned by the museum. There is also a quaint double portrait of a man and his wife by Ulrich Apt, and an unusual Gothic tapestry known as millefleurs. As the name implies, the chief decorative motive of the piece lies in the hundreds of little flowering plants with which the dark blue ground is thickly covered, while the pattern thus formed is relieved and accented by occasional white rabbits pursued rather languidly by small white bratchet hounds with belled collars.

MRS. SARAH A. HEWITT DIES.

Widow of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and Daughter of Peter Cooper.

Mrs. Sarah Amelia Hewitt, daughter of Peter Cooper and widow of Abram S. Hewitt, Mayor of New York in 1887 and 1888, died yesterday in her Summer home at Ringwood Manor, N. J., in her eighty-second year. She left three sons and two daughters, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Edward R. Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, and the Misses Sarah Cooper and Eleanor G. Hewitt.

Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt were married in 1855. Abram S. Hewitt and his wife's brother, Edward Cooper, were classmates in Columbia College. Through this acquaintance he met his future wife and became associated with her father in the iron business, in which he made a fortune. His only other public office was election to Congress in 1874, where he served thirteen years. Mrs. Hewitt inherited a large estate from her husband, which has increased through judicious investments, and now amounts to more than $2,000,000, it is said.

T. P. Brokaw Dies in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 14.—Theodore P. Brokaw, formerly a banker of New York, is dead as the result of an attack of heart disease. Mr. Brokaw suffered a stroke of paralysis a year ago, and since that time had been in feeble health. Mr. Brokaw served with distinction in the Thirteenth, Twenty-third and Fourteenth New York Regiments during the civil war. On his return to New York after the war he entered the banking business. For the last three years he had lived in Colorado Springs. Mr. Brokaw was the father of Clarence Brokaw, who left New York for Colorado during domestic troubles in 1909.

Obituary Notes.

CORNELIUS DANFORD PAUL, for many years a resident of this city and Orange, N. J., died on Tuesday at Galen Hall Sanitarium, Atlantic City, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year. He was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, was graduated from the University of Toronto, and was the oldest alumnus of the University of New York. Mr. Paul is survived by a son, Eltham E. Paul, and three daughters, Mrs. George K. Morton, Mrs. Cornelius Baldwin, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Schuyler.

JOHN O'BRIEN, for many years Superintendent of the Central News Company in Philadelphia, died in Quakertown on Monday. Death was due to cerebral hemorrhage. Mr. O'Brien had charge of the delivery of all the morning papers for years. In 1900 he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into the newspaper business, and in 1901 retired as Superintendent of the Central News Company. He was 70 years old. Mr. O'Brien is survived by two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM GREEN PARET, 75 years old, is dead at his home in Philadelphia. He was a native of New York. Mr. Paret was the manager of a large manufacturing concern. He was a cousin of Bishop Paret of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Baltimore. Mr. Paret is survived by his wife, two sons, and a daughter.

HOWARD I. W. GALLAND, 54 years old, a member of the firm of Galland Brothers, manufacturers of muslin underwear, died on Tuesday at his home, 456 West 149th Street.

JOHN FOWLER TROW of New York City died yesterday at his Summer home at Cornwall-on-Hudson. He is survived by two sons, John Fowler, Jr., and George Swift Trow, and his wife, Mrs. Cora Wells Trow.

Mrs. JULIA M. GALLAGHER, wife of Democratic State Committeeman Charles H. Gallagher and sister of Police Chief John J. Cleary of Trenton, N. J., died suddenly of heart disease in Atlantic City Tuesday night.

Mrs. EMILY VIRGINIA CHURCHILL SATTERLEE of 102 East Thirty-first Street died yesterday at Quogue, L. I. Mrs. Satterlee was the widow of Clarence Satterlee and daughter of the late Timothy G. Churchill and Patience Lawrence Churchill.

JOHN H. TRENT, one of the best-known civil engineers in the Oranges, died yesterday from heat prostration. He was stricken Tuesday on the street and hurried to the Orange Memorial Hospital. Mr. Trent was 38 years old. He was connected with the engineering firm of Mead & Taylor of Orange. Mr. Trent left a widow and two daughters.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CASE.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jay Case, at Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Aug. 13, 1912, Rodney Chapin Case.

Married.

SMITH—PAGE.—At Springfield, Mass., Aug. 14, 1912, the Rev. John H. Lockwood officiating, William Palmer Smith of New York City to Caroline May Page.

BISBEE—McMASTER.—Aug. 13, Ethel McMaster to Eugene S. Bisbee.

GRIFFIN—EPPS.—Aug. 10, Mary Maude Epps to Robert Griffin.

ZENO—JOHNSON.—Aug. 7, Mrs. J. Johnson to Pierre Zeno.

Died.

ANDERSON.—William S., on Wednesday, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 45 Fort Greene Place. Notice hereafter.

ARNOWITT.—Tilly D., beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Arnowitt, at Roscoe, N. Y., suddenly, Aug. 13.

BLAGDEN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, Mary Hopkins Blagden, wife of Crawford Blagden, daughter of Col. Archibald and Charlotte Everett Hopkins. Funeral at 4 P. M. Thursday at Williamstown, Mass.

BRADLEY.—At Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1912, Lewis W. Bradley, in his 93d year. Funeral from the late residence, 813 Warren St., Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BRENNAN.—On Aug. 14, Thomas A. Brennan, Member of Assembly, 24th District. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BYRNES.—On Aug. 13, 1912, Joseph C. L. Byrnes, beloved husband of Louise J. Funeral services on Friday, Aug. 16, at 10 A. M., from the Church of St. Agnes, East 43d St. Interment private.

CALLAHAN.—At Block Island, Tuesday, Aug. 13, in the 21st year of his age, Edward Carroll Callahan, beloved son of Henry White Callahan and Sarah Saxton Frazee of Brooklyn. Interment in Gilbertville, Otsego County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 17. Chicago and Denver papers please copy.

COLLINS.—Aug. 13, Josephine T. Collins, nee Walsh, beloved wife of Dr. Frank Collins and sister of Anna Walsh and Sister Mary Concepta and Mrs. J. McCormick, native of Tipperary, Ireland. Funeral from her late residence, 1,159 Park Av., Friday, Aug. 16, thence to the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av. and 84th St. Interment at Carbondale, Penn.

COOPER.—Alberta G. S., aged 47. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.)

GALLAND.—Howard I. W. Galland, dearly beloved husband of Mildred L. Galland, (nee Lichtenhein,) passed away on Tuesday, Aug. 13, at his residence, 456 West 149th St. Funeral on Friday at 10 A. M.

"But in my spirit will I dwell,
And dream my dream, and hold it true;
For tho' my lips may breathe adieu,
I cannot think the thing farewell."

HEWITT.—At her residence, Ringwood Manor, N. J., Sarah Amelia Hewitt, widow of Abram S. Hewitt and daughter of Peter Cooper, in her 82d year. Funeral services All Souls' Church, corner of 4th Av. and 20th St., Saturday, Aug. 17, 10:30 A. M. It is requested no flowers be sent.

JONES.—At Rye Beach, N. H., on Aug. 13, Johanna C. Jones, widow of Theodore F. Jones, and daughter of the late Henry Meyer. Funeral in Baltimore.

JORDAN.—Frank Winthrop, at Bay Shore, L. I., Wednesday evening, Aug. 14, in the 38th year of his age, son of Frank S. and Sarah B. Jordan, of 1,730 Broadway, New York City, and husband of Gertrude E. Walker. Funeral private.

KNOWLSON.—Caroline Langdon, wife of John Knowlson, M. D., died Aug. 14, 1912, at her residence, 607 West 180th St. Troy (N. Y.) and Rutland (Vt.) papers please copy.

KOPS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, Samuel Kops, brother of Daniel and Max Kops, in his 39th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 435 Riverside Drive, on Thursday, Aug. 15, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Salem Fields, Brooklyn. Automobile funeral.

LEONHARD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1912, Carrie, beloved wife of Louis Leonhard, in her 54th year. Funeral services on Thursday, Aug. 15, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 316 Palisade Av., Jersey City Heights. Funeral at convenience of family.

LEY.—Aug. 13, Emma Ley, aged 36. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Thursday, 2 o'clock.

LOMAS.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1912, Edward Nelson, eldest son of Edward H. and Susie Lomas, aged 35 years. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 132 Cottage Av., Mount Vernon, Friday, Aug. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McFALLS.—Suddenly, in the waters of the Great South Bay, near Amityville, Tuesday, Aug. 13, George H. McFalls. Funeral services at his residence, 1,434 54th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

MITCHELL.—Aug. 14, George W. Mitchell, aged 37 years. Services Stephen Merritt's New Chapel, 223 8th Av., Thursday, 8 P. M.

PAGE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1912, Charles B. Page. Funeral services and interment at Olean, N. Y.

PETTEE.—Aug. 13, 1912, Augustine, wife of William Pettee. Services on Thursday at her residence, Navesink Beach, N. J., upon arrival of 3:15 boat from 42d St., New York.

POOR.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 13, in Brookline, Mass., Mary W. Poor, wife of the late Henry V. Poor, in the 92d year of her age. Funeral services will be held on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, Walnut St., Brookline, Mass.

POPE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, John Henry Pope. Funeral service at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Harriet J. Bloomingdale, 220 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Aug. 15, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

ROGERS.—At Tuxedo Park, N. Y., on Aug. 13, 1912, Henry Pendleton Rogers, in the sixty-first year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Friday morning, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Hyde Park-on-Hudson at convenience of family.

SATTERLEE.—Suddenly, at Quogue, L. I., on Aug. 14, 1912, Emily Virginia, widow of the late Clarence Satterlee and daughter of the late Timothy G. Churchill and Patience Lawrence Churchill. Funeral services on Saturday, Aug. 17th, at 11 A. M., at Calvary Church, corner of 21st St. and 4th Av. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SAUNDERS.—Margaret K. Saunders, late widow of Dr. William Saunders. Funeral from residence of her cousin, Mary Major Dean, 794 South Oak Drive, Bronxwood Park, Friday, Aug. 16, 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Mary's Church, Williamsbridge, where mass of requiem will be offered for repose of her soul.

SCHWARZ.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, at Bristol, R. I., in the 65th year of her age, Kate Augusta, wife of Theodore Schwarz of Chicago, Ill. Interment private.

SHUTT.—On Aug. 14, Johanna Shutt, nee Schultz. Funeral from her late residence, 261 West 4th St., on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment in Philadelphia.

STERN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1912, at her residence, 15 Neptune Av., Edgemere, L. I., Avilla Lawrence Stern, beloved wife of Albert J. Stern, in her twenty-eighth year, daughter of Malcolm R. and the late Imogene A. Lawrence. Special trains will leave Edgemere on Friday, Aug. 16, 1912, at 1:30 P. M. Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Clinton, near Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

STORY.—Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1912, residence of Charles F. Jones, 135 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Frances Lorena Cartwright, wife of T. Harry Story. Funeral services Thursday, Aug. 15, at 5 P. M., at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Clinton Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TITUS.—Entered into rest, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1912, Julia Jackson, wife of S. Townsend Titus and daughter of the late Timothy Townsend and Ethalinda Willis Jackson. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Glen Cove, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 17, 1912, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet train reaching Glen Cove at 2 P. M.

TROW.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1912, John Fowler Trow, beloved husband of Cora Wells Trow and son of the late John F. and Catherine Swift Trow of New York City. Funeral services from the Cordova, 170 West 59th St., Thursday, 15th, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

TURNER.—Suddenly, on Aug. 14, Samuel, beloved husband of Della C. Turner. Notice of funeral at his late residence, 2,581 Briggs Av., will be announced hereafter.

WHITE.—At her late residence, 24 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J., Cornelia E. Fellows, wife of Theodore F. White, on Aug. 13. Funeral private.

WENDELL.—Charles A. Wendell, at Saratoga Springs, on Aug. 13. Funeral private.

WILLIAMS.—Blanche Bryant Sammis, wife of Charles Getty Williams, at Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1912. Funeral services at Babylon, L. I.

BAUST.—Maria, Aug. 13. Funeral 338 East 6th St., to-day, 2 P. M.

CARMODY.—Thomas, 2,435 Morris Av., Aug. 15. Funeral notice later.

CLIFT.—Mary E., Aug. 13. Funeral 22 Home Place, to-morrow, 2 P. M.

GILLESPIE.—Bridget, 210 East 122d St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

DONOVAN.—Patrick, 113 East 102d St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HUBBART.—Mary A., 438 East 14th St., Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

KNOSP.—Frank, 530 West 59th St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

LAWLER.—Mary, 28 East 129th St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

LEHMANN.—Dorothea, 230 East 84th St., Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.

Died.

LOCKWOOD.—Mary, 702 East 166th St., Aug. 12.

MADDEN.—Edward G., Aug. 13. Funeral service 171 8th Av., to-day.

MEECH.—Frank D., Aug. 13. Funeral notice later.

PITZ.—John, 849 Van Nest Av., Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

REINKEN.—Katherine, 6 Gouverneur Place, Aug. 13. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

SHUFFLIN.—Georgiana, 164 East 104th St., Aug. 13. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

SPENCE.—Matthew J., 63 Madison St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

WALKER.—Andrew D., 326 West 36th St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

ALBERT.—Henry, 1,560 Greene Av., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

BAUER.—Adam, 2,037 Palmetto St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

CARNEY.—Catherine, 576 4th St., Aug. 13, Funeral notice later.

CARSON.—Helen, 440 East 14th St., Aug. 13. Funeral notice later.

CORDES.—Herman, 336 Butler St., Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.

GLICK.—Christina, 191 Sands St., Aug. 13. Funeral service to-day, 2 P. M.

HORIGAN.—James M., 293 Quincy St., Aug. 13. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HULTON.—Mary, 152 York St., Aug. 13. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

JUDGE.—Patrick, 130 2d St., Aug. 14. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

KARBER.—John H., 522 Lexington Av., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KELLY.—Ellen, 1,843 Broadway, Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 8:30 A. M.

LOGAN.—Ellen M., 134 Bergen St., Aug. 14. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

McDEVITT.—Violet A., 223 Kingston Av., Aug. 13. Funeral service to-day.

McGINNEY.—Elizabeth C., 134 Warren St., Aug. 14. Funeral Aug. 17, 9:30 A. M.

O'HARA.—Alexander, 5 Henry St., Aug. 12. Funeral to-day, 2:30 P. M.

PHILLIPS.—Bernard, 262 Winthrop St., Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 2:30 P. M.

SCOTT.—John J., 943 De Kalb Av., Aug. 13. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

SENGER.—Fedor J. F., 458 Bedford Av., Aug. 13. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

SMITH.—Charles H., 62 Joralemon St., Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

STEWART.—James, 1,257 60th St., Aug. 14. Funeral service to-morrow.

Died.

TRAVIS.—Frank, 287 Monroe St., Aug. 12. Funeral service to-morrow.

YANDER.—Joseph, 1,621 Bergen St., Aug. 13. Funeral to-day, 3 P. M.

Jersey City and Newark.

AMBROSE.—Peter, 313 9th St., Jersey City, Aug. 13. Funeral notice later.

CLOHSEY.—Miriah, 213 9th St., Jersey City, Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow.

FINNIE.—Thomas, 293 Monmouth St., Jersey City, Aug. 13. Funeral service to-day.

FLOOD.—Julia W., 8 Fairmount Av., Newark, Aug. 13. Funeral notice later.

FRANCIS.—Sarah J., 96 Nassau St., Newark, Aug. 13. Funeral notice later.

HOFFMAN.—William L., 151 Montgomery St., Jersey City, Aug. 13. Funeral to-day.

JOHNSON.—James H., Aug. 13. Funeral 231 South Orange Av., Newark, to-day.

KEENOY.—Mary A., 310 8th St., Jersey City, Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow.

Long Island.

FLAHERTY.—Mary, 222 Greenpoint Av., Long Island City, Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow.

Westchester County.

KELLOG.—Mary T., 57 South 2d Av., Mount Vernon, Aug. 12. Funeral to-day.

LEVISON.—Solomon, 15 Centre Av., New Rochelle, Aug. 13. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

WALSH.—George H., 60 Hudson St., Yonkers, Aug. 12. Funeral notice later.

In Memoriam.

ELLIS.—Elizabeth A., mass at St. Columba's Church, Newark, to-morrow, 8 A. M.

KINLEN.—Annie, mass at St. Dominick's Academy, Jersey City, to-day, 9:45 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-243 West 23d. MOTOR HEARSES owned operated.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY, 238d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., N. Y.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness have motored in from New London and are at the St. Regis for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands have left Southampton for Newport to spend a fortnight there.

The dance Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm are to give to-morrow night at Southampton, L. I., is to be an informal calico barn dance.

Mrs. E. Arthur Stanley Clarke gave a luncheon at her Seabright country place for the Misses Marion and Louise Clarke. The guests included the Misses Mary Haskell, Phyllis and Anne Moore, Doris Porter, Elenor S. Prentice, Nathalie Slocum, Hazel Symington, Emily Werlemann, Sally and Dorothy Parker, and Mary E. B. Jones.

The marriage is announced of William Palmer Smith of this city to Miss Caroline May Page, which took place yesterday in Springfield, Mass.

SHIELDS-CLARK WEDDING.

Attendants for Marriage of Miss E. A. Clark and S. B. Shields in Lee, Mass.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Emma Augusta Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Benjamin Clark of Lee, Mass., to Sturges Bradford Shields, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Nelson T. Shields of 61 West Fifty-sixth Street, this city, which is to take place on Thursday evening, Sept. 5, at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. John Barston of the Lee Congregational Church officiating.

Mrs. Elbert B. Hamlin, a sister of the bridegroom, will be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids are to include the Misses Lucile F. Smith and Gladys S. Robbins of Lee, and Dorothy and Vera Blakeslee of New Haven, Conn.

Nelson T. Shields, Jr., will act as best man for his brother, and the ushers are to be Albert Clark, brother of the bride; Elbert B. Hamlin, Frank W. Reynolds, and Francis B. Hamlin of New York.

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Poland Water

Purity Bottled in Cleanliness—
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Uric Acid Troubles.
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WILLIAM G. FISCHER DEAD.

Noted Composer of Sacred Music Was 77 Years Old.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14. — William Gustavus Fischer, noted throughout the world as the composer of sacred music, died at his home here last night after a short illness, aged 77 years.

During the original Moody and Sankey revival services in this city he acted as the leader of a chorus of more than 1,000 voices. From 1858 to 1868 he was Professor of Music at Girard College.

Among his most famous compositions were "I Love to Tell the Story" and "Whiter Than Snow."

Ex-State Senator Charles B. Page.

Charles B. Page, former State Senator and member of the Board of Elections, died on Tuesday in his home, 885 Seventh Avenue, after a long illness. He was elected State Senator in 1895. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the Board of Elections. Mr. Page, who was a bachelor, was born in Olean, N. Y., in 1851, and had resided in this city thirty-five years. He was an attorney and well known in city and State Republican politics. His body was taken to Olean last night by his brother, W. R. Page, for interment.

Brig. Gen. R. L. Leinsler.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 14.—Brig. Gen. R. L. Leinsler, Adjutant General of North Carolina, died here this morning, having been stricken with paralysis Aug. 9 while en route to Fort Caswell to attend the joint coast defense exercises at that place. Gen. Leinsler became Adjutant General of North Carolina Nov. 1, 1910, upon the death of Gen. Armfield, under whom he served as assistant. He had been identified with the National Guard for a number of years.

Miss Marburg to Wed F. A. Fischer.

Miss Emma Marburg, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William A. Marburg of Baltimore, Md., who is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, announces her engagement to Frederick A. Fischer of Paris, France. The wedding will take place in this city in September, Mr. Fischer arriving here from Paris about the 1st of next month. Miss Marburg, who is a great traveler, having made several trips around the world, first met Mr. Fischer while visiting in France.

Texas Couple Arrive and Wed.

The marriage of Miss Rosa B. Kaiser to Rafael B. Lechenger, both of Houston, Texas, took place in this city last evening. Although the couple's engagement had been announced before leaving their home in Texas, they did not decide to get married until after reaching New York, and the news of their marriage will come as a surprise to many of their friends. Mr. Lechenger is the son of Louis Lechenger of Houston. After the ceremony the bridal couple gave a supper at the Hotel Knickerbocker,

YANKS SHARE HONORS WITH DETROIT CLUB

Tigers Take First Game and Hilltoppers Then Win with Ford in Box.

THE SCORES.

Detroit	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0—6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3

DETROIT.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Jones, lf	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Bush, ss	5	0	1	0	0	3	3	0
T. Onslow, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vitt, cf	5	0	2	0	0	4	0	0
Crawford, rf	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Louden, 2b	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	0
E. Onslow, 1b	4	1	1	0	0	8	0	0
Deal, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Stanage, c	4	0	0	0	1	6	2	0
Mullin, p	2	3	2	1	0	0	2	0
Dubuc, p	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total	36	6	11	3	1	27	9	0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf	4	3	4	1	0	5	0	0
Chase, 1b	5	0	0	0	1	9	1	0
Paddock, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
Zinn, rf	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	0
Simmons, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	4	5	0
Hartzell, cf	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Stumpf, ss	3	0	1	1	0	3	2	2
Sweeney, c	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Williams, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Fisher, p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
*McConnell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caldwell, p	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Total	34	3	8	5	6	5	27	15	2

*Batted for Fisher in the fourth inning.

Two-base hits—Bush, Vitt. Three-base hits—E. Onslow, Vitt, Daniels. Home runs—Daniels, Crawford. Sacrifice fly—Paddock. Stolen bases—Zinn, Daniels, Louden, Crawford, Deal. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; New York, 11. Double plays—Zinn and Stumpf; Chase and Stumpf; Paddock and Chase. Struck out—By Fisher, 1; by Mullin, 5. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 2; off Mullin, 3; off Caldwell, 1; off Dubuc, 3. Passed ball—Stanage. Hits—Off Fisher, 4 in 4 innings; off Caldwell, 7 in 5 innings; off Mullin, 6 in 7 innings; off Dubuc, 2 in 2 innings. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Daniels, lf	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	10	2	0
Paddock, 3b	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	1
Zinn, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Simmons, 2b	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0
Hartzell, cf	2	1	0	2	0	7	2	0
Stumpf, ss	4	0	1	0	1	0	2	1
Sweeney, c	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Ford, p	3	0	2	0	0	1	3	0
Total	29	3	6	6	2	27	14	2

DETROIT.

	AB	R	H	BB	SO	PO	A	E
Jones, lf	4	0	0	0	1	5	0	0
Bush, ss	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Cobb, cf	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Crawford, rf	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Louden, 2b	4	1	1	0	0	4	1	0
Onslow, 1b	4	0	1	0	1	6	1	0
Deal, 3b	4	0	1	2	0	2	1	0
Kocher, c	4	0	1	0	0	2	3	0
Willett, p	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Total	31	1	5	4	3	24	8	1

Two-base hit—Paddock. Three-base hits—Kocher, Louden. Sacrifice flies—Simmons. Stolen bases—Paddock, Zinn; Deal, Simmons, 2; Hartzell. First base on errors—New York, 1; Detroit, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Detroit, 7. Struck out—By Ford, 3; by Willett, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ford, 4; off Willett, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

The Yankees didn't sink any deeper in the quiet repose of last place because of the double encounter with the Detroits on the hilltop yesterday. Detroit won the first game by a score of 6 to 3, and the Yankees won the second, 3 to 1, and played a fair kind of ball for a club that is tarrying in the cellar.

A crowd of about 12,000 saw the bargain bill, and wasn't a bit scared at the threatening thunderstorm. It got as dark as the day of judgment just as the second game was beginning, and rain fell over in the bleachers, but didn't touch the playing field.

The Yankees were without the leadership of Manager Wolverton yesterday, for he has been indefinitely suspended by President Ban Johnson for giving too much gab to Umpire Egan on Monday. Umpire Egan has also departed from the hilltop, Billy Evans appearing yesterday to officiate with O'Loughlin. They don't kick much when Evans reigns. Bert Daniels was the whole Yankee show in the first game. All that he did was to perpetrate a home run, a triple, two singles, and was presented with a base on balls out of five times at the bat. Outside of that he caught four flies.

The Detroits discovered their lost uniforms and appeared in their regular haberdashery. Hughey Jennings was back on the coaching lines, and instilled a high grade of pepper into the matinée. Ty Cobb had a bad cold and couldn't play in the first game, but he got into the second tray, and was completely subdued by Russell Ford. Cobb tried the daring stunt of scoring from first on a hit and run play, on which Crawford banged a single to centre, but by a fast relay, Hartzell to Stump to Sweeney, Tyrus was nabbed sliding into the plate.

George Mullin pitched a good game for Detroit in the first game, but he was so busy with the bat and got so fatigued scoring three runs that he was all played out, and Johnny Dubuc finished the game. Dubuc is one of the finds of the season, and has eleven straight victories to his credit. He loaded the basis in the eighth inning, and then did some high-class twirling, retiring the Yankees without a run.

Young Mr. Daniels opened the proceedings of the first game with a home run drive to the furthest corner of centre field, the ball carroming around the corner of the bleachers. Not to be outdone by any youngster, old Samuel Crawford opened the second inning with a terrific smash which fell into the centre field bleachers for a home run.

Then Detroit proceeded to go to the front. After Stanage fanned Mullin and Jones walked. Stump fumbled Bush's grounder, and the bases were filled. Vitt drove a fierce smash at Chase, who touched first base and whipped the ball to second with remarkable rapidity, doubling Bush. Mullin crossed the plate about the same time as the out at second, but Umpire O'Loughlin testified that the run was scored before the double was completed, so it counted.

In the fourth inning Crawford singled and was forced by Louden, who stole second, and scored on E. Onslow's triple over Daniels's head. While Simmons was throwing Deal out, Onslow scored.

Caldwell succeeded Fisher in the fifth inning, and Mullin drove another hit through the box. Caldwell threw H. Jones out at first base when he might have forced Mullin at second. After Paddock threw Bush out at first, Vitt tripled to right, scoring Mullin. Daniels tripled to centre in the same inning, and scored on Paddock's sacrifice fly. Detroit's last run came in the seventh inning, when Mullin singled, and Jones did the same thing. Bush forced Jones at second base, and while Simmons threw Vitt out at first, Mullin scored.

The Yankees managed to squeeze another run out of the fray in the ninth inning, Daniels being the citizen to do it. Bert singled to centre and went to second on Paddock's out. Zinn singled to centre, sending Daniels home.

Russell Ford did some tiptop pitching in the second game, and shut out Detroit up to the ninth inning, allowing them only two hits. One of these was a glorious drive by Kocher, the Detroit catcher, who hammered the ball to the deepest corner of centre field. Kocher tried to stretch it into a home run, but a smartly executed relay, Zinn to Chase to Sweeney, caught Kocher at the plate.

Willett pitched the second game for Detroit, and did well enough to win an ordinary game, but his pitching was no match for the high-class mound work of Ford.

The Yankees got a run in the third inning when Paddock smashed a two-bagger to left field, went to third on Zinn's out, and scored on Simmons's sacrifice fly. Two more were added in the eighth, when Paddock singled and Zinn fouled to Deal. Paddock was out stealing second. Simmons walked and stole second base, and Hartzell got a pass. Simmons stole third. Then Hartzell stole second. Stump then hit a timely single to centre, scoring Simmons and Hartzell.

Detroit made a bold rally in the ninth, but it wasn't enough to carry them to victory. Cobb's long fly was caught by Hartzell, and Daniels made a good catch of Crawford's long drive. Louden hit a three-bagger to deep centre and scored on Onslow's single. Deal singled, but Kocher couldn't deliver a hit and was thrown out at first, Chase to Ford.

Champions Win a Double-Header.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Philadelphia defeated Cleveland in both games here to-day, the scores being 8 to 3 and 2 to 0. Two fluke home runs by McInnes, which drove in three other runners, won the first game, while the second was won on a pass, McInnes's double, and a wild throw by Ryan. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Barry, ss.	3	0	1	1	3
Oldring, lf.	3	1	2	5	0
Collins, 2b.	3	2	0	2	1
F. Baker, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2
McInnes, 1b.	4	2	2	10	2
Strunk, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Lord, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Thomas, c.	4	0	3	2	1
Bender, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Houck, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total	31	8	11	*26	12

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ryan, lf.	4	1	2	4	0
Hunter, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Olson, 2b.	4	1	0	4	0
J'kson, rf.	5	1	2	1	1
1b.	4	0	2	1	1
Griggs, 1b.	4	0	1	1	5
Mitchell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
H. Baker,	1	0	0	1	0
3b.	4	0	1	3	1
P'k'p'gh, ss.	3	0	0	3	0
O'Neill, c.	4	0	1	3	5
Carisch, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Gregg, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Haugher, cf.	0	0	0	1	0
Total	34	3	10	24	11

*Hunter out; hit by batted ball.

Errors—H. Baker, Peckinpaugh, Barry, F. Baker.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—8
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Barry, Thomas. Three-base hit—Lord. Home runs—McInnes, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Peckinpaugh, Gregg, Collins. Double plays—O'Neill and Griggs; McInnes, (unassisted.) Stolen bases—Jackson, Lajoie, Griggs, Strunk. Hit by pitcher—By Houck, (Ryan.) Struck out—By Gregg, 3; by Mitchell, 1; by Houck, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gregg, 3; off Bender, 1; off Houck, 1. Pitchers' record—Off Bender, 8 hits and 21 times at bat in 4 2-3 innings; off Houck, 2 hits and 13 times at bat in 4 1-3 innings; off Gregg, 11 hits and 28 times at bat in 7 innings; off Mitchell, no hits, 3 times at bat in one inning. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Barry, ss.	3	0	1	0	0
Oldring, lf.	4	0	0	4	0
Collins, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2
F. Baker, 3b.	4	0	1	1	4
McInnes, 1b.	3	1	1	13	0
Strunk, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
Lord, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Lapp, c.	4	0	0	8	0
Plank, p.	3	0	1	0	4
Total	30	2	7	27	10

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ryan, lf.	4	0	0	5	0
Haugher, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Bir'h'm, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Jacks'n, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	2	0	1
Griggs, 1b.	2	0	0	6	1
H. Baker, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
P'k'p'gh, ss.	4	0	0	0	1
Carisch, c.	4	0	2	9	1
Steen, p.	3	0	1	0	5
*Olson	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	0	8	24	7

*Batted for Steen in the ninth inning.

Errors—Ryan, McInnes.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Carisch, McInnes, Lord. Sacrifice hits—Ryan, Jackson, Griggs, Strunk, (2.) Struck out—By Steen, 8; by Plank, 6. Bases on balls—Off Steen, 3; off Plank, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Westervelt and Sheridan.

Senators Losing Ground Now.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Chicago batted Groome from the box to-day, and easily defeated Washington 6 to 0. Cicotte held the locals to five scattered hits, but one man getting as far as third base. Washington dropped to third place in the pennant race to-day, the Athletics supplanting them. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b.	4	2	1	4	3
Mattick, cf.	2	2	0	2	0
Lord, rf.	4	1	2	0	0
Bodie, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Cal'han, lf.	2	1	1	1	0
Collins, 1b.	5	1	1	13	1
Zeider, 3b.	5	0	1	1	1
J'nson, ss.	1	0	0	0	2
Weav'r, ss.	3	0	1	3	5
Kuhn, c.	4	0	0	3	1
Cicotte, p.	4	0	0	0	6
*Easterly.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	6	8	27	19

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf.	4	0	0	3	0
Foster, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Milan, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Gandil, 1b.	3	0	1	6	0
Laporte, 2b.	3	0	2	2	3
Shanks, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Br'dle, ss.	3	1	1	2	2
Groome, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Vaughn, p.	1	0	0	0	1
†Walker	1	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	5	24	15

*Batted for Bodie in the third inning.

†Batted for Vaughn in the ninth inning.

Errors—Laporte, (4,) Groome.

Chicago	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Laporte. Hits—Off Groome, 5 in 4 1-3 innings; off Vaughn, 3 in 4 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hit—Mattick. Stolen bases—Zeider, (2,) Rath, Collins. Double plays—Cicotte, Weaver, and Collins, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Washington, 1. First base on balls—Off Groome, 2; off Vaughn, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 5. Struck out—By Cicotte, 3; by Groome, 3; by Vaughn, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hart.

Brooklyn to Get Minor Leaguers.

The Brooklyn National League Club yesterday exercised options on the following minor league players: Infielder Kirkpatrick, Newark; Pitcher Kent, Toronto; Pitcher Madden, South Bend; Pitcher Somers and Outfielder James, Nashville; Pitcher Aitchison and Outfielder Stengel, Montgomery; Outfielder Myers, Sioux City. Only Kirkpatrick, under the National agreement rules, will be compelled to join the Brooklyns on Aug. 26, twenty days before the drafting season begins.

New York State League.

At Albany—Albany, 5; Syracuse, 1.
At Troy—Utica, 10; Troy, 0.
At Binghamton — Wilkesbarre, 8; Binghamton, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 2; Scranton, 1.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit, 6; New York, 3.
New York, 3; Detroit, 1.
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 6; Washington, 0.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 8; St. Louis, 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
(10 innings.)
Pittsburgh, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
(10 innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Jersey City—rain.
Newark, 7; Toronto, 3.
Providence, 7; Rochester, 6.
Montreal, 5; Baltimore, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Boston	75	34	.688
Philadelphia	65	43	.602
Washington	66	44	.600
Chicago	54	54	.500
Detroit	55	57	.487
Cleveland	51	58	.468
St. Louis	35	73	.324
New York	34	72	.321

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
New York	73	29	.716
Chicago	68	36	.654
Pittsburgh	63	40	.612
Philadelphia	50	52	.490
Cincinnati	49	57	.462
St. Louis	47	59	.443
Brooklyn	38	68	.358
Boston	28	75	.272

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P. C.
Rochester	68	47	.591
Toronto	64	49	.566
Baltimore	59	51	.536
Jersey City	59	53	.487
Newark	56	59	.487
Buffalo	51	58	.468
Montreal	51	65	.440
Providence	48	65	.425

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Detroit at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
(2 games.)
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
(2 games.)
Boston at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Buffalo at Jersey City.
Toronto at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Montreal at Baltimore.

CHICAGO FANS WANT EVERS REINSTATED

Send Petition to President Lynch So That He May Play Against Giants.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—One hundred supporters of the Cubs have sent a protest to President T. J. Lynch of the National League against his action in suspending John Evers, second baseman of the Cubs for five days.

They ask for the immediate reinstatement of Evers in order that he may play in the series with New York, beginning to-morrow.

The advance sale of seats has been heavy for the series of three games. The victorious invasion of the East by the Cubs has given renewed hope to the followers of the West Side team. Twelve games behind the leaders when they left on the trip East, the Cubs returned from Boston to-night only six games behind, having won 15 out of a total of 18 games played.

The New York team arrived yesterday and will have a full day's and two nights' rest before the opening game.

Marquard is scheduled to open the attack for New York and Richie or Lavender probably will pitch for the Cubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh Wins Two Brilliantly Played Games from Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 14.—Pittsburgh was victorious to-day in two brilliantly played games, each lasting ten innings, the scores being 3 to 2 and 2 to 1. The work of both teams was of the best. In the first game Byrne scored on his single and a single by Donlin. Wilson scored the winning run in the second game by reaching second base on a wild throw by Doolan, and coming home on a single by Byrne. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	5	2	3	0	1
Carey, lf.	3	0	2	4	0
Donlin, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Wagner, ss.	2	0	0	1	5
J. M'ler, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0
Wilson, cf.	4	0	1	7	0
M'C'thy, 2b.	3	1	1	1	3
*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Dodd, 2b.	0	0	0	0	1
Gibson, c.	4	0	0	0	4
Camnitz, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	35	3	9	30	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R. M'ler, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Lobert, 3b.	5	1	2	2	1
Magee, lf.	3	1	1	3	0
C'vath, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Lud'us, 1b.	4	0	0	4	1
Knabe, 2b.	3	0	0	2	0
Doolan, ss.	4	0	3	5	2
Killifer, c.	4	0	0	9	3
Moore, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	2	6	†29	10

*Batted for McCarthy in the ninth inning.

†Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—McCarthy, Luderus.

Pittsburgh	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Carey. Three-base hit—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Camnitz. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Stolen base—Byrne. Double plays—Killifer and Knabe; Moore, Doolan, and Luderus. First base on balls—Off Camnitz, 2; off Moore, 5. Struck out—By Camnitz, 4; by Moore, 4. Passed ball—Gibson. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 6. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Eason.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.	5	1	2	1	0
Carey, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
Donlin, rf.	4	0	1	2	1
Mensor, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	4	0	0	3	6
J. M'ler, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Wilson, cf.	4	1	0	0	0
M'C'thy, 2b.	2	0	0	4	6
Kelly, c.	3	0	1	7	1
*Hyatt	0	0	0	0	0
Hendrix, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Total	33	2	6	30	13

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
R. M'ler, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Lobert, 3b.	5	0	2	3	1
Magee, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
C'vath, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Lud'us, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Knabe, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Doolan, ss.	3	0	1	3	5
Walsh, c.	2	1	1	1	0
Killifer, c.	1	0	0	4	1
Alex'r, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	32	1	6	†29	14

*Batted for Kelly in the tenth inning.

†Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Wilson, Doolan.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Byrne, Doolan. Three-base hits—Donlin, Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Carey, McCarthy, Cravath, Killifer. Sacrifice fly—R. Miller. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Cravath. Bases on balls—Off Hendrix, 2; off Alexander, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Hendrix, (Magee.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 5; by Alexander, 4. Passed ball—Walsh. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Johnstone.

Two More Victories for Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Both games of a double-header with St. Louis fell before the Red Sox bats to-day by scores of 5 to 2 and 8 to 0. Boston won the first game by hitting both Baumgartner, who was affected by the heat, and Napier, a recruit. Three Browns' two runs were scored off O'Brien, who gave way to Hall. Wood pitched shut-out ball in the second game, while Boston piled up eight runs on Allison and Adams. This game was called in the eighth inning on account of darkness. Yerkes was injured and forced to retire. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Yerkes, 2b.	4	0	1	0	4
Sp'ker, cf.	2	2	1	2	0
Lewis, lf.	3	2	1	4	0
G'dner, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1
Stahl, 1b.	4	1	2	9	0
Wagner, ss.	3	1	2	2	2
Car'gan, c.	2	0	0	9	0
O'Brien, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Hall, p.	4	0	1	0	0
Total	29	8	8	27	8

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf.	3	0	1	6	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	4	0
Kutina, 1b.	4	0	1	4	1
W'liams, rf.	4	0	0	1	0
C'pton, lf.	3	1	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	3	1	1	1	1
Krichell, c.	3	0	0	5	2
B'mg'ner, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Napier, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Stovall	1	0	0	0	0
†Hogan	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	2	6	24	7

*Batted for Krichell in the ninth inning.

†Batted for Napier in the ninth inning.

Error—Wallace.

Boston	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	0	—8
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Shotten, Kutina, Wagner. Three-base hits—Compton, Gardner, Lewis. Hits—Off O'Brien, 3 in two innings; off Hall, 3 in seven innings; off Baumgartner, 5 in four and one-third innings; off Napier, 3 in three and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hit—Carrigan. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Stolen bases—Hooper, Compton, Wagner. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 7. First base on balls—O'Brien, 2; off Hall, 2; off Baumgartner, 4; off Napier, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Hit by pitcher—Wagner (by Baumgartner.) Struck out—By O'Brien, 2; by Hall, 6; by Baumgartner, 4; by Napier, 1. Time of game Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Dineen.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	3	1	2	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.	3	1	1	1	0
Ball, 2b.	3	2	0	0	2
Sp'ker, cf.	1	1	1	1	0
H'ksen, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	1	1
G'dner, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
Stahl, 1b.	3	1	2	10	0
Wagner, ss.	1	2	0	0	3
Krug, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Cady, c.	2	0	1	10	1
Wood, p.	3	1	2	1	3
Total	25	8	9	24	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotten, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Austin, 3b.	2	0	0	1	0
Sm'w'ey, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2
Kutina, 1b.	2	0	0	4	2
W'liams, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Daley, ss.	3	0	0	3	2
Alex'r, c.	1	0	0	1	2
Snell, c.	1	0	1	3	3
Allison, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Total	26	0	4	21	12

Errors—Shotten, Compton.

Boston	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

No Allowance for Decayed Onions—Automatic Lighters Are Smokers' Articles.

The Hills Brothers Company made a claim yesterday before the Board of United States General Appraisers for an allowance on a shipment of onions, which were found to be decayed and worthless at the time of entry. The importers contended that the goods were such as might be classed among perishable articles, but the board did not uphold this contention, and as the importers failed to notify the Collector within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel the protest was overruled.

Several cases also came up for the board's decision in regard to automatic lighters, which were assessed as "smokers' articles" under Paragraph 475 and were contended to be dutiable as "manufactures of metal" under Paragraph 199. An attempt was made to prove that the chief use of the lighters was not by smokers, but the board overruled the contention. The protestants were Strauss Brothers & Co. of New York, Unger Brothers of Newark, M. B. Bernhardt of Boston, G. W. Sheldon & Co. of Chicago, and the A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Company of Denver. The decision of the Collector was also affirmed in the case of Butler Brothers of Chicago, who imported white earthenware tobacco jars and contended that they were dutiable as "white earthenware" instead of "smokers' articles," as assessed.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS.

Larger for the Year to Date Than in 1911 by $1,604,143.

Figures issued by the New York Custom House show shipments of domestics and cotton duck from this port in the week ended Aug. 10 to have aggregated 7,936 packages, valued at $419,813, against 9,147 packages, valued at $625,601, forwarded in the preceding week. Total exports of this merchandise from New York since Jan. 1, 1912, to the above date amounted to 279,591 packages, valued at $17,459,546, which figures showed a gain of $1,604,143 over the value of similar merchandise exported in the corresponding period last year.

Shipments to China, valued at $147,049, headed the list of the week's exports, followed by forwardings to Aden, Cuba, and the British East Indies, valued respectively at $32,680, $29,071, and $22,785.

There was little, if any, change in the situation in the local export market during the week. Few inquiries from foreign markets were received from all accounts, and there was very little new business booked. Shipments on previous orders went forward steadily, however. The recent decline in raw cotton, following advances on the finished material in this market, was held largely responsible for the quietness that prevailed. Until the raw market recovers its strength or the cloth declines in sympathy there is little real activity expected.

MILLINERY TRADE ACTIVE.

Amber Shades of Ribbon and Pecot Edging Win Popular Favor.

There has been a gradual but steady growth in the demand for Fall ribbons in New York jobbing circles in the last few weeks, and, according to a statement made yesterday by a representative of Charles Schoolhouse & Son, 248 Fourth Avenue, present indications point to a generally good season.

The millinery trade has so far been more active than the dry goods in the selection of Fall lines, the call for pecot edges and loop edges of various kinds having dominated the demand from the former. Amber shades appear to rank well among the most popular colors with the millinery end of the market, with taupe (mouse gray), King's blue and American Beauty sharing this popularity to a considerable extent. Fuchia, which earlier in the season was expected to be one of the best selling colors for Fall, has as yet not justified the predictions made for it.

Velvet ribbons in black and colors have been the leaders so far in the Fall operations of the dry goods trade, the call for the latter having been somewhat better than the demand for black. Of the other ribbons, satins have shown the best movement, buyers having generally paid more attention to them than to taffetas.

DRY GOODS MARKET ACTIVE.

House Passage of Wool Bill Over Veto Causes Some Uneasiness.

The New York dry goods market showed considerable activity yesterday, out-of-town buyers in the secondary market having been particularly busy in the selection of the various lines of merchandise for the coming season. Reports from various sources were indicative of excellent business, and from all accounts the aggregate volume of business booked during the day was the largest of the week.

The action of the House in putting the Wool bill through over the veto of the President caused some uneasiness in certain quarters of the primary market for woolen and worsted goods, although the opinion was held by some factors in this market that the Senate would kill the bill. Pending the outcome of the struggle, however, it was expected that buyers would be a bit wary about placing further business for next Spring. As far as could be learned, cotton merchandise prices in this market showed little tendency to soften, despite recent decline in the price of raw cotton. Trading in these lines was reported to be generally active.

There was little falling off in the activities of buyers of wash goods in the jobbing end of the market, and dress goods buyers continued to place excellent business on Fall goods from all accounts. Silks moved in a generally active way, but the aggregate sale of these fabrics was not as large as that of the preceding day. Laces continued in good repute, shadow laces and Bohemian effects having been particularly wanted. The rest of the market showed little, if any, change, buying in the majority of lines having been generally good.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

A striking variation of the Robespierre idea in ladies' neckwear, developed in pique black silk and fine net, is among the novel offerings for Fall in this line.

According to advices from the Middle West shoes of suede leather are in strong demand in that part of the country, and are already being classed as staples by some dealers.

Despite the comparatively short time the season has been open, several houses showing their staple Spring, 1913, dress goods have been compelled to withdraw them from the lines because the demand they have met exceeded the manufacturing facilities of the mills.

Metal effects are expected to be strong this Fall in the trimming field. Shadow laces in gold and silver will be widely used on evening gowns from all accounts.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The building permits issued in Victoria, B. C., during the six months ended June 30 exceeded the total for the whole of last year by $686,585, and were four times the amount for each of the first halves of the years 1910 and 1911, when the aggregates were $1,202,835 and $1,432,585, respectively.

The De Ferrari-Galliera Aqueduct Company of Genoa, Italy, is constructing a large dam near Lavezze for increasing its reservoir supply of water for the city, and is to add a filtering system to insure a purer and more limpid water for the use of its customers. The system of filtration adopted is stated to be that of the Jewell-Harper Filter Company of New York.

From Jan. 1 to May 18, 1912, as compared with the same period for 1911, shipments of cocoanut oil from Ceylon decreased 42,000 hundredweight, (of 112 pounds each,) and exports of copra increased 57,000 hundredweight. Outgoing cargoes of desiccated cocoanut declined 2,880,000 pounds.

In conjunction with the nickel coinage which is to replace bronze currency in France, a group of French capitalists has formed a nickel-working company in Belgium with $800,000 capital. The company will be known as the Societe des Usines de Nickel, de la Metal Blanche, Bars, and Samuel Zorgen.

NEW RATES ON CHICAGO LINES

Officials, However, Refuse to Discuss Action on Employes' Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., Aug. 14.—Directors of the Chicago Railways Company and the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, who have been conferring over a settlement of the demands made by their employes, ended their session today, but refused to state the result.

W. W. Gurley, counsel for the road, said that any statement would be issued from the Chicago office.

It is known that new rates and schedules were decided on at the meeting.

NEW HAVEN SHOWS SURPLUS.

Has $305,838 Above Charges and 8 Per Cent. Dividend.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—President Mellen has made good his prediction that the operation of the New Haven system for the year ending June 30 last would not show a deficit after dividends.

Official figures which were published here to-day, giving combined results for the entire system—rail lines, boat lines, and trolleys, where the New Haven is the sole owner—show a surplus above charges and 8 per cent. dividend amounting to $305,838. This compares with a deficit for the preceding year of $313,288.

The total revenue was $90,641,905, against $87,230,963 in 1911, and the net earnings were $32,617,721, against $30,558,845. Operating expenses increased $1,837,176, and taxes $266,710.

Two years ago the New Haven Road earned a balance of $1,040,000 over its dividend needs, but in the two years prior to that it fell short of earning 8 per cent. on the stock by a large margin.

STEEL TRADE GROWING.

Producers Getting the Benefit Now and Prices Still Going Up.

Conditions in the iron and steel trade continue highly satisfactory to producers, and the prices, as a whole, still tend upward. In its weekly review The Iron Age summarizes the situation thus:

The situation could hardly develop more satisfactorily to the producer, and the outlook has seldom been better either for volume of business or for prices yielding a profit. The past week has established higher prices for pig iron, though the volume of buying was probably somewhat less than in the week preceding. In the finished material market it has accented the conditions of unparalleled operations at mills and of advancing prices on new business.

Indications of a record addition to the country's wealth in this year's crops make railroad buying more than ever the pivotal factor in the steel trade of the coming year. Just added to 180,000 tons of rails, reported last week, are one lot of 25,000 tons and another of 15,000 tons, placed for next year's delivery, and other rail contracts are under negotiation.

While a note has been sounded here and there against too rapid advances, steel manufacturers seem to be facing the prospect of higher prices with entire complacency. They consider that the entire upward steps in the rebuilding of prices will only be compensation after many months for the loss of profits in the past disastrous year.

Plates, structural shapes, and bars are the lines in which most of the reported offers of premiums have been made.

As a rule steel manufacturers are not selling for next year's delivery, apart from rails, but some late contracts with manufacturing buyers run into the first quarter of 1913.

The Iron Trade Review presents this view of the situation in the steel trade:

The iron trade is already looking forward with confident expectation of prosperity continuing through next year. Belief in future activity is strikingly illustrated by greatly increased interest of pig iron consumers in covering for their requirements for the first half of 1913. Pressure for delivery of finished materials continues extremely strong, and premiums are paid with alacrity by many consumers who are unable to get deliveries on contracts fast enough to meet their needs.

With stocks of all kinds of pig iron slowly but surely declining, and with the melt of foundries gradually increasing, the position of the seller of pig iron is strong.

Call to Ratify Bond Issue.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 14.—In a call for the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad Company, issued to-day by President G. G. Lacy, it is announced that ratification of the action of the Directors in providing for a bond issue of $15,000,000 will be asked. Four million dollars is to be used in refunding outstanding bonds secured by first mortgage and the remainder in improvements of the line from end to end. The meeting will be held Oct. 15 at Elwood, Kan.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Dan Talmage's Sons Company report the Louisiana rice crop movement at New Orleans to date as follows: Receipts, rough, old and new, 2,153,960 sacks; sales, cleaned, 1,213,080 pockets.

Reports of the consolidation of the John H. Meyer Company, 50 Union Square, with D. G. Dery, 381 Fourth Avenue, silk manufacturers, have been declared to be without foundation by one of the men supposed to have been involved.

Cables to Willett & Gray report the movement of sugar in Cuba for the week as follows: Centrals grinding, 8; against 8 last week and 2 last year; receipts, six ports, none, against 1,000 tons a week ago and none last year; receipts, entire island, 4,000 tons, against 7,000 and 3,000; exports, six ports, were 28,000 tons, compared with 28,000 and 10,000; stock was reported to be 206,000 tons, against 238,000 and 51,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Forty-three companies were incorporated to-day, including:

The Fred Johnson Wrecking Company of Manhattan, wrecking and salving seagoing vessels; $100,000; F. Johnson, E. F. D. Johnson, R. R. Furnier.

Symmonds Automatic Water Wheel Company of Buffalo, electrical devices, generators, water wheels, and machinery; $100,000; T. Symmonds, D. B. Symmonds, A. W. C. Way.

Ruffle Bar Company of Manhattan, hotels, restaurants, storing, building, and repairing of ships and other water craft, wharves, terminal buildings, &c.; $100,000; A. Montant, P. Noel, W. P. Vining.

American Turkish Industrials Company of Manhattan, manufacturers and producers, commission merchants and traders, importers and exporters, brokers and agents, manufacturing at home and in foreign countries; $100,000; J. S. Cochrane, J. E. Wheeler, A. L. Cohn, A. G. Frye.

Maximus Brothren of Rochester, liquid and prepared foods; $100,000; F. J. O'Brien, F. C. Armbruster, C. G. Spiegel.

Kreamer's Express Corporation of College Point, express and parcel delivery; $80,000; W. Schmidt, G. Duer, F. R. Clair, W. Chobot.

The Calsalvo Chemical Company of Manhattan, medicinal, &c.; $50,000; H. B. Liveright, J. Messner, G. E. Mullen.

T. S. Burns and Boys' Company of Penn Yan, general department store; $50,000; T. S. Burns, T. S. Burns, Jr., A. C. Townsend.

Standard Metallic Company of Manhattan, general manufacturing business; $50,000; S. Green, W. Leavie, J. Miller.

Universal Vacuum Cleaner Maintenance Company of Manhattan, vacuum cleaners, &c.; $25,000; J. L. Lund, N. P. Lund, T. A. Berry, R. E. Lund.

B. G. Adams Company of Rochester, chewing gum and its products; $20,000; H. E. Ruthven, B. G. Adams, F. F. Pulver.

Lenox Sand and Gravel Company of Port Washington; $18,000; W. J. Mahoney, R. A. Scanlon, W. A. Gallagher.

Kineto Film Traders of Manhattan, moving pictures; $12,000; D. Klezerstein, H. Stoff, F. M. Mithler, J. Blyn.

National Dry Plate Company of Manhattan, photographic supplies; $10,000; P. Prichap, J. Brieloff, L. V. Hulse.

Mount Vernon Holding Company of Manhattan, realty; $10,000; G. E. Gibson, P. S. Seligman, J. G. Faber.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 14.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Hickey & Baker, Englewood; $100,000; general tinsmiths; Thomas M. Hickey, Leonard K. Baker, and Catherine Hickey.

Apagee Investment Company, New York; $25,000; to conduct a general investment business; James F. Hanley, George H. Large, and Ellen Hanley.

Law and Realty Company, Camden; $100,000; to deal in real estate; John B. Kates, Newton B. F. Reney, and Henry S. Scovel.

Stone Harbor Country Club Company, Cape May Court House; $10,000; to deal in real estate; David Risley, Reese C. Risley, and H. S. Risley.

William F. Ricards Storage Warehouse Company, Hackensack; $50,000; to conduct a warehouse business; Louisa M., William F., and Winfield H. Ricards.

Zernab Realty and Construction Company, Jersey City; $25,000; to deal in real estate; Jacob Zernab, Jr., Charles Zara, and Samuel Zargen.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE HEFFERNAN PAPER COMPANY, manufacturer and exporter of paper at 25 Water Street, with mill at Canaan Four Corners, N. Y., has filed a petition with liabilities $44,433 and assets $30,750. Among the creditors are Schmidt & Ault Paper Company, York, Penn., $6,807; Coal and Iron National Bank, $4,200; Granby Pulp and Paper Company, Fulton, N. Y., $3,311; Cherry River Paper Company, Scranton, Penn., $2,037; W. H. Fox & Sons, Penn Yan, N. Y., $1,752, and Cashnoc Paper Company, Augusta, Me., $1,698.

INTEGRITY GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Integrity Garment Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of dresses and costumes at 144 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Rosenberg & Levig, attorneys for these creditors: Zachary T. Brew, $500; E. L. Butler, $300, and H. Perez, $200. The liabilities are said to be $30,000 and assets less than $20,000.

ALBERT BRODY.—A petition has been filed against Albert Brody, clothing manufacturer, of 103 Canal Street, by these creditors: Zachary T. Brent, $500; E. Butler, $500, and H. Perez, $100. The liabilities are said to be $30,000, and assets less than $25,000.

BENJAMIN DAVIS.—A petition has been filed against Benjamin Davis, wholesale dealer in sheet iron, steel, tinplate, and metals, 310 Bowery, by Godnick & Wilson, attorneys for these creditors: Parkersburg Iron and Steel Company, $863; Charles F. Nieman, $980, and Mark G. Mulstein, $32. In May, 1911, his financial statement showed liabilities of $22,606, and assets of $8,971.

D. GOLDSMITH & CO.—A petition has been filed against David Goldsmith and Morris Stickler, who compose the firm of D. Goldsmith & Co., wholesale grocers, 336 East 103d Street, by these creditors: Politziner Brothers, $619; Lubetkin Brothers, $100, and Ignatius Gross, $81. Judge Holt appointed Charles L. Greenhall receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $5,000.

HOCHMAN & WEIDMAN.—A petition has been filed against Morris Hochman and Max Weidman, who compose the firm of Hochman & Weidman, manufacturers of furs, 32 East Ninth Street, by Archibald Palmer, attorney for these creditors: Joseph Buchsbaum, $250; David Fried, $250, and Vandewestje Brothers, $300. Archibald Palmer said that the liabilities were $15,000 and assets very small, and that the Security Bank was a large creditor.

HERMAN GOODMAN, traveling salesman, of 318 Lenox Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,077 for tobacco and cigars and no assets.

KUSHNER & SCHECHNER.—Schedules of Kushner & Schechner, furriers, of 148 West Twenty-ninth Street, show liabilities of $18,787 and assets of $2,648.

SAM COHEN.—Schedules of Sam Cohen, furrier, of 44 East Tenth Street, show liabilities of $2,884, and assets $750.

JOHN KENNEDY & SON, INC.—Schedules of John Kennedy & Son, Inc., contracting builders, of 6 Church Street, show liabilities $115,631, and nominal assets $188,596. Among the creditors are the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church Home, $17,000; John Morton Sons Co., $8,172; H. W. Palen's Sons, Inc., $7,184; Bedford Iron Works, Brooklyn, $6,950; Herbert J. Willis Co., Brooklyn, $5,950; John F. Kane Co., $5,190; John McKeown, Brooklyn, $4,920; Cross, Justin & Ireland Co., $4,728, and Commonwealth Roofing Co., $4,720.

JOHN McLEAN, doing business as the Rolling Steel Shutter Works, 510 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Solomon Weit.

STADLER & REISLER, shoe dealers at 43 and 45 Stanton Street, have made an assignment to Harry Osterman. The deed was signed by only one partner, Philip Stadler. The other partner is Morris Reisler.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Benesch, Adolph S.—Monolith Realty Co., $162.
Benneym, Abraham and Louis—M. L. Rutherford, $1,060.
Brody, Morris—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $109.
Bernheimer, Abraham—Allied Engineering Co., $117.
Cook, Harry E.—H. E. Mackey, $128.
Conley, James A.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $147.
Doull, Reginald S.—J. H. Stoppani et al., $219.
Dallus, Joseph F.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $391.
Doran, John—E. L. Johnston & Co., $141.
Epstein, Samuel, and Morris Borowitz—H. Koehler & Co., $173.
Friedman, Louis, John P. Walsh, (not summoned,) and Thomas J. Mooney (not summoned)—S. Bender, $190.
Flaum, Saul—Alfred Nelson Co., $226.
Grammas, George and Gustave—Armour & Co., $111.
Garcia, Frank N., Louis N. Alvares, (not summoned,) Louis Venags, Octave Martinez, (not summoned,) and Jose M. Lamba (not summoned)—William E. Leuchtenberg Co., $181.
Greenwald, Samuel, and Adolph Cypress—J. E. Schermerhorn et al., $3,168.
Grossman, Philip—H. Oldak, $107.
Goldsmith, Louis—Butler Bros., $101.
Gress, Isaac—H. B. Claflin Co., $401.
Hand, who are unable to get deliveries on contracts fast enough to meet their needs.
Herman, Morris B.—J. Rothkowitz, $208.
Knopf, Harry—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $121.
Klapp, Louis—Jersey City Galvanizing Co., $248.
Kaufman, Joseph—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $198.
Kotzon, Max, Louis Kotzen, and Morris Lazaroff—John C. Orr Co., $1,963.
Keneely, Chas. A.—H. F. Gundrum Co., $249.
Kassman, Louis, and Joseph Friedland—People, &c., $200.
Linch, Geo. W., receiver—A. Capuano, $898.
Morrow, John B.—B. McCabe, $180.
Lippman, Israel—J. Reuben, $1,187.
Marshall, Wilbur A.—G. H. Fitzgerald, $46,316.
Opperman, Wm. C.—J. Mayer, $101.
Quat, Ephron—E. A. Cavanaugh, $1,040.
Rosenfeld, Leo—G. H. Ward, $163.
Riebe, Joseph—Kirkman & Son, $105.
Stern, John F.—C. D. Blessing, $294.
Seguine, Crowell M.—C. Kolff, $323.
Sulzer, Ida—Tuscan Construction Co., $208.
Thompson, Joseph—Samuel Wilde's Sons Co., $112.
Ryley, Thomas W.—E. P. Ward, $1,665.
Tompkins, William W.—Pratt & Lambert, Inc., $164.
Taft, Morris—D. Kwitman et al., $105.
Uhlfelder, Manfred S.; Francesco Eball, Douglass G. Levick—W. E. Lauer et al., $3,648.
Westheimer, Abraham—Armour & Co., $185.
Watkins, Louis E.—H. A. Wetherbee et al., $459.
Independent Steam Laundry Co.—E. E. Alley & Co., $265.
Eldorado Cafe Co.—J. Galvin, $1,820.
Charles Wenz, Inc.—H. B. Homan et al., $220.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

A. Caplan Construction Co.—Colwell Lead Co., June 5, 1912, $468.
Dietz, Hugo—P. Schell, Feb. 10, 1909, $208.
Fiegenheimer, Henry—National Distillery Co., Dec. 31, 1904, $116.
Wood, I. Lester—McLaughlin & Kinnier, Nov. 1, 1910, $936.
Martin, Henry A.—M. E. Palmer, Aug. 5, 1908, (canceled,) $984.
Silinger, Arthur B.—City of N. Y., March 30, 1909, (canceled,) $223.
Streeter, Charles—M. Ringwood, May 6, 1910, $5,269.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday interest was centred in tin, which developed fair activity. Twenty-five tons of November delivery sold at $45, twenty-five at $44.97½, twenty-five at $44.92½; twenty-five at $44.87½, and twenty-five at $44.85. Copper was quiet and unchanged.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
Standard Copper.	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot	17.25	17.50	17.25	17.50
August	17.25	17.50	17.25	17.50
September	17.25	17.50	71.25	71.50
October	17.25	17.50	17.25	17.50
Spelter	6.90	7.00	6.90	7.00
Lead	4.40	4.60	4.40	4.60
Tin	45.55	46.00	45.55	46.00

The final prices for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin on the London Metal Exchange yesterday make these comparisons with Tuesday's closing figures.

	Wednesday.			Tuesday.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Copper, spot	79	2	6	78	12	6
Copper, futures	79	0	0	78	12	6
Pig tin, spot	208	0	0	207	0	0
Pig tin, futures	205	15	0	204	15	0

The market finished firm. Spanish pig lead was unchanged at £19 7s 6d. Spelter was up 5s, at £26 10s. Cleveland warrants up 9d, at 61s 7½d.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A comprehensive study of the Southern Railway system has been issued by the Stock Exchange firm of Keane, Zayas & Potts, in pamphlet form.

A timely circular containing statistical information concerning the capitalization, dividends, &c., of all the Standard Oil securities has been compiled by Gilbert Elliott & Co.

The banking firm of H. T. Holtz & Co. of Chicago will be known after Sept. 1 as Cooke, Holtz & Co., Andrew Cooke, now Vice President of the Harris Trust and Savings Bank, having acquired an interest in the business.

Fisk & Robinson are offering at a price to yield 7¾ per cent. the 5 per cent. preferred stock of the St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company. Its average net earnings for the last three years have been equivalent to 20 per cent. on this stock.

The Standard Oil Company of California will issue $20,000,000 of new stock to which shareholders of record Aug. 31 will be allowed to subscribe at par.

A first dividend of 1 per cent. on the F. W. Woolworth Company common stock has been declared, payable Sept. 20.

New York Life's New Charter.

President Darwin P. Kingsley submitted to the trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company yesterday the amended charter as approved by Attorney General Carmody and State Superintendent of Insurance Emmet. This greatly extends the scope of the company, giving it the right to issue policies against injury, disablement, or death resulting from accident, or disablement by sickness.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grains Go Lower—Cotton See-Saws—Pork Firm—Coffee Weak.

Wheat opened firm on rains abroad and in Kansas, but declined on good Northwest harvesting weather and increasing movement of new Spring wheat. Corn, after an early advance, turned weak. New crop deliveries declined to new low levels on favorable crop conditions and good rains in the Southwest. Oats were lower on increasing movement of new oats. Provisions were firm, with advancing hog market. Cottonseed scored a further gain with a better consuming demand. Cotton moved irregularly, with rather more strength. There were some bullish crop accounts, and shorts bought freely. Liverpool was firm. Coffee declined with the foreign markets.

WHEAT.

The wheat market closed at a net decline for the day in Eastern, Central, Western, and Northwestern markets, while the Southwest was very steady. Kansas City was practically unchanged, and St. Louis September was at an advance. Minneapolis closed at a decline of ⅛@⅜c. Chicago closed at ¼@⅜c decline, and New York at ¼@½c decline. The weakness in the Northwest was due to the favorable weather for harvesting, increasing offers of new wheat, reports of good yields, and increasing receipts. Minneapolis receipts for the day were 150 cars of new wheat. The Northwestern Miller's special report says that cutting is far advanced in the southern sections, and is advancing rapidly in North Dakota. Considerable wheat in the North is still unripe, and will not be ready to cut before Aug. 25. A great deal of black rust is reported in North Dakota, but the conditions have not been favorable for its development. Thrashing in South Dakota shows yields of two bushels to the acre more than estimated before the thrashing. A heavy movement of wheat from the Dakotas is expected on account of financial obligations incurred as a result of the bad crops the past two years. The flour output of the three Northwestern points increased 14,000 barrels last week. Minneapolis mills sold 550,000 barrels the past week, excluding some for export. In the Southwest there were general rains in Kansas, which, it is feared, will delay the movement of wheat, and receipts in the Southwest are actually decreasing. Bradstreet's visible increased 279,000 bushels east of the Rockies, against an increase of 2,877,000 last year, while the world's visible decreased 7,531,000 bushels, against an increase last year of 262,000. The total visible east of the Rockies is 22,637,000 bushels, against 58,179,000 last year. Foreign markets were higher on heavy rains in England and Germany delaying harvest and damaging the quality of the wheat. Notwithstanding the strength abroad and decline in America only eight loads of wheat were reported for export. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.08, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.03½; No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.02½, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.03.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market was firm early in September quite strong on further covering, but later the entire list was weak, September declining 1¾c on reports of increased offerings of old corn, while the new crop months broke to new low levels on very favorable weather, particularly the good rains in Kansas and parts of Nebraska and Missouri. The visible supply increased 864,000 bushels the past week, against a decrease of 862,000 last year. Western receipts of corn are decreasing, however, and the three days have fallen off 500,000 bushels from last week and 700,000 from last year. Cash corn was nominal for export. No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88½@89c, cost, insurance, and freight; No. 3 yellow, 88@88½c.

OATS.—The market, after a little period of steadiness early, influenced by other grains, turned weak, and declined ⅝@⅞c, closing at about the low point. The decline was reported due to increased offerings of oats at the interior, and reports of less active demand for shipment from the interior. Bradstreet's visible for the week increased only 91,000 bushels, against an increase last year of 3,820,000 bushels. Western receipts are increasing, however, gaining 600,000 bushels in three days compared with last week, but this is offset by corresponding increase in shipments. Cash oats were lower, with standards 47¾c, track; No. 2 and No. 3 white, 47c; natural white, 46@48c, and white, clipped, 50@55c.

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was more active, with further advance shown. This was based on a further advance in live hogs, and additional reports of hog cholera in Illinois and Iowa. Receipts for the day were a little larger on Western points, amounting to about 74,000.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	$1.01⅜	$1.01¼	$1.01¼	$1.01⅜	
December	1.01⅛	1.00⅝	1.00¼	1.00⅝	
CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.					
Wheat—					
September	93⅝	92⅝	93	93⅛	
December	93⅝	92½	92¼	93	
May	96⅞	95⅞	96¼	96⅝	
Corn—					
September	71⅞	70	70⅜	71	
December	55¼	53⅞	54	54⅞	
May	54⅝	53⅝	53½	54⅜	
Oats—					
September	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	31⅝	
December	32⅞	32½	32½	32⅝	
May	35	34¼	34⅜	34⅞	
Lard—					
September	$10.87½	$10.82½	$10.85	$10.77½	
October	10.95	10.95	10.90	10.87½	
December	10.75	10.57½	10.75	10.55	
January	10.72½	10.60	10.70	10.55	
Ribs—					
September	10.90	10.82½	10.87½	10.82½	
October	10.95	10.85	10.87½	10.82½	
January	10.00	9.92½	9.97½	9.90	
Pork—					
September	18.10	18.02½	18.05	18.00	
October	18.20	18.07½	18.12½	18.02½	
January	18.87½	18.72½	18.80	18.75	

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a further distinct hardening in the undertone. Near deliveries were again comparatively firm, and showed a recovery of about ¼c per pound from the recent low. Offerings were readily absorbed, with more or less buying, stimulated by the advance in lard values and the reaction upward in cotton. Aiding also in the upturn were the reports of an expansion in the volume of compound lard business, some interests having advanced their quotations. It was asserted that the foreign inquiry for cottonseed oil was more encouraging. Hedge pressure against crude is still noted, but the volume of such operations was lighter, due to firmness of Southern holders. Immediate shipment Texas crude was quoted at 5.18 to 5.27, and in the Southeast at 5.27 bid. Valley crude was also 5.27 bid.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.36	6.29
August	6.30	6.25	6.41	6.30
September	6.41	6.32	6.46	6.33
October	6.49	6.40	6.47	6.38
November	6.28	6.22	6.27	6.23
December	6.21	6.15	6.19	6.14
January	6.16	6.14	6.18	6.13
February	..	..	6.21	6.15

COTTON.

Frequent attacks on the market by bear interests with a continuation of selling by spot people and also liquidation by those who were desirous of taking advantage of the first substantial rally to throw over holdings, were factors furnishing sufficient pressure at times to result in weakness, but withal there was a strong rally to prices. It was evident that many of the principal shorts were satisfied with their profits, and while there was less decisiveness in the statements and fewer indications that spinners were absorbing contracts freely at these levels, it seemed as though the buying for trade accounts at just slightly over the 11c. level recently, tended to inspire more or less caution among those extremely bearish.

The list at yesterday's finals showed a net advance of about 20 points, and in some months of nearly 35 points from the low of the session and of almost ½c. a pound from the recent low prices. The recovery, therefore, brought forth the usual claims that the rebound was only natural, and mainly the result of technical conditions. Some unfavorable crop accounts accompanied the advance. These were mainly in the nature of insect advices. It being asserted by the State Entomologist of Alabama that the prospect was for a great deal of damage, and that insects were prevalent in greater numbers than last year. From parts of Mississippi and Texas were similar reports, while it was claimed that Georgia was also sending unfavorable dispatches as to the crop outlook. The weather was regarded as generally favorable, although parts of Texas and the Carolinas are still in need of rain. Showers were forecasted for many sections of the West, although little moisture was predicted for the East.

The report of E. F. Hutton & Co. giving the crop condition as of Aug. 10 at 77.7, suggesting deterioration of .9 per cent. since July 20, induced some buying. However, many in the trade contended that deterioration during August is a foregone conclusion, and were loath to accept the figures as bullish. The last Government report, taking in conditions to July 25, showed the condition of the crop to be 76.5. In the Hutton report it was added that it would not be safe to count on a September Government showing of better than the ten-year average of 78.6, which, with an average yield per acre, would point to a crop of 13,250,000 bales.

The Liverpool market showed a fair amount of strength yesterday, although the spot department was quiet at the advance. In this country larger offerings of spot cotton are to be expected with the advances of the season. Movement of new cotton will show a corresponding increase. Houston receipts of new cotton yesterday were 4,880 bales. The movement, however, is naturally behind that of last season at nearly all points, reflecting the lateness of the crop.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	11.26@11.28	11.19
September	11.12	11.07	11.36@11.38	11.19
October	11.33	11.20	11.52@11.53	11.25
November	11.56	11.53	11.54@11.56	11.37
December	11.61	11.59	11.60@11.60	11.39
January	11.54	11.18	11.53@11.54	11.33
February	..	..	11.59@11.61	11.40
March	11.65	11.38	11.63@11.66	11.47
May	11.75	11.41	11.73@11.75	11.56

COFFEE.

Coffee closed 14 to 18 points net lower on sales of 101,000 bags, after opening at a decline of 8 to 13 points.

Havre was ½ to ¾ franc lower and Hamburg ¾ to 1½ pfennig lower. Rio was 75 reis lower and Santos 100 reis higher. Spot coffee, 14½c for Rio 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	12.32@12.35	12.48
September	12.48	12.38	12.38@12.39	12.53
October	..	..	12.45@12.47	12.59
November	..	..	12.51@12.53	12.65
December	12.65	12.54	12.56@12.57	12.74
January	..	..	12.58@12.60	12.75
February	..	..	12.58@12.60	12.73
March	12.70	12.60	12.63@12.65	12.79
April	..	..	12.65@12.66	12.81
May	12.74	12.65	12.67@12.68	12.83
June	..	..	12.65@12.67	12.82
July	12.70	12.61	12.61@12.62	12.79

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, pound, 26@26½; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 23½@24½c; thirds, 22@23c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 25c; good to prime, 23½@24½c; common to fair, 21@23c; process, extras, 24@24½c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 21½@22c; factory, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; thirds, 19½@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 19@19½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, colored, specials, 16c; white, 15¾@16c; average fancy, colored, 15¾c; white, 15½c; undergrades, 13@15¼c; daisies, best, 16¼@16½c; State skims, specials, 12½@13c; choice, 10¾@11¾c; fair, 9½@10¼c; undergrades, 7@8c; full skims, 3½@5¾c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 24@26c; extra firsts, 22@23c; firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 19@20½c; thirds and poorer, 17½@18½c; dirties, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 16½@17½c; inferior, 12@16c; fresh gathered, checks, good to fine, before the thrashing, A heavy movement of wheat from the Dakotas is expected on account of financial obligations incurred as a result of the bad crops the past two years. The flour output of the three Northwestern points increased 14,000 barrels last week. Minneapolis mills sold 550,000 barrels the past week, excluding some for export. In the Southwest there were general rains in Kansas, which, it is feared, will delay the movement of wheat, and receipts in the Southwest are actually decreasing. Bradstreet's visible increased 279,000 bushels east of the Rockies, against an increase of 2,877,000 last year, while the world's visible decreased 7,531,000 bushels, against an increase last year of 262,000. The total visible east of the Rockies is 22,637,000 bushels, against 58,179,000 last year. Foreign markets were higher on heavy rains

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Upward Movement Continues—Public Taking Larger Share in Dealings.

Leadership in the forward movement in prices was assumed yesterday by United States Steel, which, closing at the high price of the session, showed a net gain for the day in excess of a full point. The stock had been strong and steadily advancing during the recent days of improving prices, but until yesterday it had not assumed the position of market leader. The dealings in it represented about one-fifth of the day's total and were more than twice as large as those in the next most active issue. The prominence of United States Steel in yesterday's market may have been primarily due to the concentration upon the stock of a large part of the coordinated support which prices had been receiving from banking and other Wall Street quarters, but it doubtless represented also a broadening of the public interest in the market. It has been considered probable that this interest would increase as the forward movement gained a stride to attract general attention and, indeed, upon some such development have those been counting whose interest in the market has hardly been that of the investors, but rather of those seeking a profit through temporary holding of securities. This sort of buying in advance of general public participation in the market is one form of the discounting which goes on in the stock market.

What the markets have lately been discounting is the excellent prospect for the crops and the impetus to trade which is already manifesting itself as a result of the large increase in wealth which will flow from the year's working of the farms. So far the steel trade has profited more largely perhaps than any other by the promise of most bountiful crops, and a specific influence in giving the Steel shares prominence in yesterday's trading was the highly satisfactory summary of steel trade conditions presented in the weekly reviews of the iron and steel markets. Only gradually, of course, will manufacturers secure the benefit of the higher prices at which orders have been booked the last four months, but steel makers have for some time been obtaining premiums for early delivery, and the willingness of consumers to pay these premiums continues unabated. So strong is the present position of the trade that some authorities conceive it as much more likely that a runaway market will develop for steel products than that there should be any present recession from current quotations. If any such conditions as this should develop it will probably be found that the position of the market will be very different than during the period when the attitude which the Steel Corporation assumed against excessive prices maintained a sort of balance wheel in the steel market. In view of the criticism directed against them there appears to be no disposition to revive the conditions which were typified by the Gary dinners. In turn, steel makers, on many of them, are apparently disposed to let the morrow take care of itself and obtain as high a price for their output as the market makes possible. This is the sort of situation which invites severity of reaction, but all that, so far as can be seen, is far in the future. At the moment the situation is such that the Iron Age says of it that it could hardly develop more satisfactorily to the producer, the outlook having seldom been better either in the matter of volume of business or of prices yielding a profit.

What the country has been accomplishing in its foreign trade these late months is made all the more noteworthy by the report of the Department of Commerce and Labor on the agricultural exports for the month of July. These were the second smallest for the month in recent years, emphasizing the loss which this department of our foreign trade has suffered by reason of the short grain crops of last year. Cotton exports were considerably in excess of those of July, 1911, and so, too, were the exports of mineral oils, but the exports of breadstuffs amounted to but little more than 50 per cent. of these exports in the same month a year ago, and other farm exports were also unusually small. Thanks to the record exports of cotton the total agricultural exports for the seven months of the year have reached a total only once surpassed for that period. The bountiful grain crops which are now indicated promise a much larger exportable surplus than we had last year, and this should be reflected in our foreign trade the balance of this year and the early months of next. A continuance at the same time of the increase which our manufactured exports have been showing will expand our exports to a total which will, even with a large import movement, give us a handsome trade balance.

Upon such foundation have higher prices for securities been built up. The forward movement extended to still further quarters of the market yesterday, and there were but few reactions scattered among the many advances. In many of the more active issues there was enough distribution of stock to keep the day's gains within small fractions, but in the Steel shares and in a wide variety of other issues net advances of upward of a point were recorded. The dealings were the largest in over two months, and the experience of commission houses suggested that an increasing percentage of the transactions were for public account. It is in the West where the people are closest to the farm profits, which are promised by the excellence of the harvest prospects that most of the public buying is said to be originating. Time money rates are showing some signs of again increasing in firmness, but the call money market, to which the Stock Exchange chiefly looks for its impression of the money situation, remains plentifully supplied with funds at 3 per cent. or less.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty days, 3¾@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, 4½@4¾ per cent. for five and six months.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $318,689,961; balances, $15,190,456; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,016,334.

The local banks have lost $1,619,000 on their Sub-Treasury transactions since Friday.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4¾@5 per cent. for three to four months and 5@5½ per cent. for five to seven months.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3 per cent. for short bills and 3½ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 2½ per cent., and Berlin, 4 per cent. Money rates were 1¾@2 per cent. in London and 4@4½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 27 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London 20 marks 47½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8745; demand, $4.8705.
Paris—Cable, 5.18⅛ less 1-32; check, 5.18⅜ plus 1-64.
Berlin—Cable, 95¼ less 1-64; check, 95⅛ plus 1-32.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.18⅛ less 3-64; check, 5.18⅜ plus 1-64.
Holland—Cable, 40.37; check, 40.33.
Belgium—Cable, 5.19⅝; check, 5.19⅝ less 5-64.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers, sixty days, $4.8410; ninety days, $4.82⅝.
London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.83⅝; ninety days, $4.82⅛.
Paris—Bankers', sixty days, 5.21¼ less 1-32; ninety days, 5.22½ plus 1-32.
Paris—Commercial, sixty days, 5.21¼ less 1-32; ninety days, 5.22½ less 1-32.
Berlin—Bankers', sixty days, 94¼ less 1-32; ninety days, 94½ less 1-32.
Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94⅜; ninety days, 94¼ less 1-32.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15c premium; St. Paul, 25c premium; San Francisco, 25c premium; Montreal, 15⅝o discount.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

M., K. & T. Earns Charges.

Directors of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas held a meeting yesterday at which preliminary figures for 1912 were read. The net operating income for the year was slightly over the requirements for fixed charges, the surplus for the stock being negligible. The company has been doing much better in recent weeks, and a leading interest said that the road appeared to be entering a period in which it might suffer from a shortage of cars. Owing partly to the shopmen's strike and partly to a desire to get all of the available equipment ready for use in a short time, 500 cars have been sent to manufacturing companies for repairs.

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Katy's New President.

The men who are responsible for the M., K. & T.'s management are very well pleased with their selection of C. E. Schaff as President, and look for a considerable improvement in operating results this year. Mr. Schaff has had more experience in the operating end of the transportation game than his predecessor, and he recommended a number of important changes as the result of an inspection trip taken immediately after his election. At the meeting yesterday a resolution received from the Business Men's Club of Waco, Texas, was read to the Directors. It contained a strong indorsement of the M., K. & T., and congratulated Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the road, on the selection of Mr. Schaff.

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Meeting in Comfort.

August is a bad month for Directors' meetings. Many of the "big men" are out of the city, and the prospect of assembling in a hot office does not appeal to them. The Chesapeake & Ohio board is scheduled to meet to-day at White Sulphur, Va., a resort town on the company's lines. It is easier to get the Directors who are in New York to go to White Sulphur than to bring those who are in that vicinity to New York. The board is expected to declare the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. to-day. The Chesapeake's business has been showing good gains lately, the increase for the latest week reported running over 14 per cent.

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Underlying Investment Conditions.

The head of the bond department of one of the largest National banks summarized the investment situation yesterday as being much better than it had been made to appear in recent comment. He said that there had been a steady absorption of bonds in recent months and that investors were able to take a large amount of new issues at any time hat the corporations were willing to enter the market at the ruling rate for funds. While the average price of the high-class issues has been tending lower, giving the pessimistic bond men some ground for saying that there has been no apparent demand, it should be remembered that the public has taken from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 of new securities in a single month, and this without appreciably hurting the older issues. "As fast as a hole has begun to appear in the supply of bonds for sale, some company has come out with a big offering and checked any improvement in the demand for the older issues," said this bond man. "This is not a propitious time to bring out a new issue, but if a company's needs are such that it has to do its financing now, its bonds will be taken up quickly enough on the terms that the investor nowadays demands. The banks have been liquidating their holdings of bonds in order to have money to loan this Fall, and it looks as though a great many people would have money to put into securities after the crops are sold."

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U. S. Steel's Business.

An early estimate of the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation for the third quarter puts the total at between $29,000,000 and $30,000,000. Earnings in the second quarter amounted to $25,102,000. It is figured that the corporation will sell about 3,000,000 tons during the quarter, at an average price of over $1 a ton more than it got in the second quarter. In the third quarter last year the total was $29,552,000, while in 1910 it was $37,365,000.

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Great Northern Ore.

In the final hour yesterday Great Northern Ore certificates suddenly became very active. Of the total of 14,500 sold during the day, less than 1,000 appeared on the tape before 2 o'clock. The other Hill stocks having been unusually popular in recent weeks, it was to be expected that sooner or later somebody would rediscover the great possibilities in the ore certificates. No consistent believer in J. J. Hill's judgment could neglect them forever. Unless he has misread the future course of the steel industry, Mr. Hill's followers will some day reap a handsome reward from their certificates. But that day seems to be a long ways off.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The stock market as gauged by the average of fifty typical stocks, yesterday moved up a little over three-eighths above the Tuesday level. It pushed the year's records for highest averages of the twenty-five railroads and the twenty-five industrials, also for the fifty stocks, about ⅜ and closed with a net gain for the day of that fraction. The averages were:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., Aug. 10	96.90	96.12	96.51	96.78
Mon., Aug. 12	96.35	95.65	96.00	95.93
Tues., Aug. 13	96.59	95.84	96.21	96.31
Wed., Aug. 14	96.94	96.34	96.64	96.73

INDUSTRIALS.

Sat., Aug. 10	71.35	70.94	71.14	71.20
Mon., Aug. 12	71.83	71.27	71.55	71.49
Tues., Aug. 13	71.89	71.36	71.62	71.79
Wed., Aug. 14	72.37	71.71	72.04	72.17

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sat., Aug. 10	83.62	83.03	83.32	83.53
Mon., Aug. 12	84.09	83.46	83.77	83.71
Tues., Aug. 13	84.23	83.60	83.91	84.05
Wed., Aug. 14	84.65	84.02	84.34	84.45

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
	Jan. 2.	Aug. 14.	Feb. 1.
Railroads	91.43	96.94	88.74
	Jan. 2.	Aug. 14.	Feb. 1.
Industrials	64.00	72.37	61.47
	Jan. 2.	Aug. 14.	Feb. 1.
Combined average	77.76	84.65	75.10

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., Aug. 12	90.17	89.98	89.56	89.74
Mon., Aug. 14	91.34	89.80	90.57	91.14
Tues., Aug. 15	91.27	90.53	90.90	90.81

INDUSTRIALS.

Sat., Aug. 12	61.96	61.15	61.55	61.54
Mon., Aug. 14	62.86	61.79	62.32	62.69
Tues., Aug. 15	63.02	62.43	62.73	62.71

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sat., Aug. 12	76.06	75.05	75.55	75.64
Mon., Aug. 14	77.10	75.79	76.43	76.91
Tues., Aug. 15	77.18	76.48	76.81	76.76

LAST YEAR'S RANGE TO THIS DATE.

	Open.	High.	Low.
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Aug. 12.
Railroads	91.79	99.61	88.96
	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Aug. 12.
Industrials	62.95	69.76	61.15
	Jan. 3.	June 12.	Aug. 12.
Combined average	77.37	84.41	75.05

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 7-16d, up ⅛d, and at 61⅝o per ounce in New York, up ⅛o.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Still Lagging Behind Other Exchanges in Activity—Small Price Changes.

The pronounced improvement in business on the Stock Exchange has not yet been reflected by any betterment in prices on the Curb. Yesterday's market continued dull, with irregular and mostly unimportant price changes.

There was little readjustment of prices among the Standard Oil issues, excepting Atlantic Refining. In this issue 650 was bid, as against 615 at Tuesday's close. There was a sale of Lehigh Valley Coal at 240.

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The principal transactions yesterday, with opening, high, low, and last prices, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	*Allied Sec. Co.	90	91	90	90
4,000	Brit.-Am. Tob..	22¼	22⅝	21⅛	21⅞
5,000	Br.-Am. T. rts.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1,800	Em.-Brant. com	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
1,500	Em.-Brant. pfd.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
500	B.F. G'rich Co.	72½	72½	72	72
600	B. F. G. Co. pf.	108⅛	108⅛	107⅝	108
900	In. Rub. T. cts.	18	18¼	18	18¼
300	S. S. Kresge..	62	62	62	62
500	S. S. Kresge pf.	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
225	L. V. C. S. Co.	240	243	240	243
500	Man. Shirt Co..	57	58	57	58
50	Man. S. Co. pf.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
200	Man. Transit...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	*Mays Oil.....	26	26	26	26
200	Penn. Textile..	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Pettibone Mul..	28	28½	28	28½
100	Pet. Mul. pf...	102	102	102	102
150	St. Oil of N. J.	417	417	415	415
40	St. Oil of N. Y.	537	543	537	541
50	U. Cigar Stores.	287½	287½	286	287
3,500	U. Cigar Stores Co. of Am...	92	93¼	92	93
400	U. Cigar Sts. of Am., pf.....	119	119	119	119
110	U. S. Light & Heat, new...	20	20	20	20
2,200	U. S. Motor....	5	5	4½	4½
490	U. S. Motor pf.	19½	20	17⅜	18

MINING STOCKS.

300	*Beaver Consol.	44	44	44	44
500	*Big Four	51	51	51	51
2,300	Braden Copper.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop..	5	5	5	5
1,000	*C. O. D. Con..	11	11	11	11
4,600	Di. Black Butte	9	9	9	9
2,500	Di. Field Daisy	8	9	8	8
4,300	El Paso Con....	1¼	1¼	1 3-16	1¼
100	First National.	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16
200	Florence	96	96	96	96
600	Giroux Mining.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼
2,000	†Greene-Canan..	10	10⅜	10	10⅛
300	La Rose Con..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Mason Valley..	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¼
500	Nevada Hills...	2	2	2	2
500	Nipissing M. C.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1,000	Ohio C. 1st pf.	⅞	15-16	⅞	15-16
600	Silver King C..	1	1	1	1
100	South Live Oak	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,000	Stewart	1½	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
1,800	Tonopah Ext...	2⅜	2 13-16	2⅜	2 13-16
4,800	Tonopah Mer...	1 3-32	1 3-32	1 1-16	1 1-16
800	Tularosa	⅞	15-16	⅞	15-16
12,000	West End Ext.	33	36	33	35
3,000	*Wettlau S. M.	43	43	42	42

BONDS.

$6,000	B.&G. R.R. 6s.	126	126	126	126
10,000	Chi. Elev. 5s..	98	98	98	98

*Odd lots. †Ex dividend.

***

The bid and asked prices of listed stocks and bonds of which there were no sales on the Curb yesterday make these comparisons with those of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper....	3⅝	4¼	3½	4¼
Bay State Gas.....	7-16	½	7-16	½
†Borden's Cond. Milk..	122½	123½	122½	123½
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	108¼	109½	108¼	109½
Con. Rubber Tire....	16	17	16	17
Con. Rubber Tire pf..	50	60	58	59
Havana Tobacco	5	7	5	7
Havana Tobacco pf....	9	14	9	14
Houston Oil	14	14¾	14	14¾
International Salt	3	6	3	6
J. I. Case pf.....	101	102	101	102
Kayser	90	92	90	92
†Kayser pf.....	110	111	110	111
Kolb Bakery pf.....		98⅝		98⅝
McAndrew & Forbes...	200	205	200	205
Marconi of Am. new..	7⅞	7⅝	7¼	7½
N. Y. Transport.....	5	6	5	6
Otis Elevator	72	76	72	76
Otis Elevator pf.....	102	104	102	104
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	200	205	200	205
R. J. Reynolds.....	200	300	200	300
Singer Mfg.	287	290	287	290
Standard Oil, old....	1,040	1,070	1,040	1,070
Standard Oil subsid...	650	675	640	670
U. S. L. & H. pf. new.	86	87½	86	87½
J. S. Young.....	170	180	170	180

RAILROADS.

†Am. Light & Trac....	417	425	425	430
†Am. Lt. & Trac. pf...	109	112	109	112

MINING STOCKS.

Butte-New York	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
Caledonia Mining....	35	50	35	50
Con. Arizona Smelting.	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Davis-Daly Copper....	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
Gold Hill.....	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
*Greenwater	5	6	5	6
Kerr Lake	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Keystone	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Mines of America.....	2¼	3⅜	2¼	3⅜
McKinley-Darragh	1⅝	1 13-16	1⅝	1 13-16
Motherlode Gold.....	15-16	1	15-16	1
Pacific Smelters.....	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
South Utah M. & S....	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tonopah Mining.....	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
United Copper	1	1	¾	¾
United Copper pf.....	8	20	8	20
Yukon Gold Mines....	3½	3¾	3½	3¾

BONDS.

Con. Rubber Tire 4s..	55	65	55	65
Mason Valley 6s.....	131	133	131	133
New York City 4¼s...	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
N. Y. State 4s, new....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
N. Y. Telephone 4½s..	99	99⅛	98	99⅛
Penn. Textile 6s.....	98¼	99	98½	99
So. Bell T. & T. 5s....	100	100¼	100	100¼
Western Pacific 5s....	82	82½	82	82½

*Bells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Refining	650	665	625	640
Borne-Scrymser	185	215	185	215
Buckeye Pipe Line....	183	188	183	188
Chesebrough Mfg., Con.	840	875	825	850
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil	850	900	850	900
Crescent Pipe Line....	70	75	70	75
Cumberland Pipe Line..	90	97	90	97
Eureka Pipe Line.....	430	450	422	435
Galena-Signal Oil	270	280	270	280
Galena-Signal Oil pf..	140	150	140	150
Indiana Pipe Line....	120	125	120	125
National Transit	46	48	44½	46
New York Transit....	380	385	380	385
Northern Pipe Line..	160	165	160	165
Ohio Oil	119	122	115	118
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	298	310	300	310
Solar Refining	680	700	650	700
*Southern Pipe Line..	285	295	290	300
South Penn. Oil.....	875	925	775	800
South West Penn. P. L.	175	180	175	180
Standard Oil (Cal.)..	192	197	190	200
Standard Oil (Ind.)....	262	267	263	267
Standard Oil (Kan.)..	575	615	515	535
Standard Oil (Ky.)....	490	515	475	500
Standard Oil (Neb.)..	315	330	315	330
Standard Oil (N. Y.)..	535	545	528	538
Standard Oil (Ohio)....	245	260	240	250
Swan & Finch.....	190	210	190	210
Union Tank Line.....	80	85	77	80
Vacuum Oil	188	194	189	193
Washington Oil	26	35	26	35
Waters-Pierce Oil....	1,400	1,600	1,400	1,600
Anglo-American Oil....	18	18½	18	19
Standard Oil (N. J.)...	414	418	415	420
Standard Oil, subsid. "ex bloc"	650	670	640	665
Standard Oil old stock, "all on"	1,064	1,088	1,055	1,085

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	Aug. 14. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 13. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. ex rights..	23	23¼	23¼	23¾
Conley Foil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met..	185	195	185	195
J. S. Young.....	175	185	175	185
MacAndrews & Forbes.	203	208	203	208
Porto Rico-American..	285	295	285	295
R. J. Reynolds	285	295	285	295
United Cigar Stores....	288	287	285	289
United C. S., w. i....	93	93¼	92	92¼
United C. S. pf., w. i.	119	120	119	120
United C. S. Rights....	9	11	9	11

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	—Maturity.—		Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amal. Copper..5	Apr.	1,'13	100	100⅜	4.73
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'13	99⅜	100	4.50
B. R. T. Co...5	July	1,'13	97⅜	97¾	5.56
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June	1,'13	99	99¼	4.95
C. H. & D. purchase money..4	July	1,'13	99	99⅜	4.75
Chi. & Alton..5	Mar.	15,'13	99¼	99⅝	5.48
Chi. Elev. Rys.5	July	1,'13	98	98½	5.15
Erie 6	Apr.	8,'14	100⅜	100⅝	5.59
Erie 5	Oct.	1,'12	99½	99¾	5.12
Erie 5	Apr.	1,'15	98	98⅛	5.62
Gen. Motors..6	Oct.	1,'15	99⅞	100⅛	5.96
Gen. Rubber..4½	July	1,'15	97⅜	97⅝	5.42
Hudson Co....6	Feb.	1,'13	99⅞	100⅛	5.43
Illinois Cent..4½	July	1,'14	99¼	99¾	4.71
Int. & Gt. N...5	Aug.	1,'13	97⅝	98⅛	6.05
Int. Harv. Co..5	Feb.	15,'13	100⅜	100¾	4.78
Me., K. & T...5	May	1,'13	99	99¼	6.20
Mo. Pacific...5	June	1,'14	94⅜	95⅛	7.30
M. of Mex.4½	Sept.	1,'14	96	96¼	6.20
N. Rys. of M..4½	June	1,'13	99	99⅜	6.90
N. Y. Central..4½	Mar.	1,'14	99⅜	99¾	4.67
N. Y. Central..4½	May	1,'13	99¼	99¾	4.58
Southern Ry...5	Feb.	1,'13	100	100⅛	4.75
U. S. Rubber..6	Dec.	1,'13	101	101⅛	5.92
Westinghouse..6	Aug.	1,'13	100⅜	101⅛	4.75

Accrued interest to be added to the above prices.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

American News Shares Bring 82 at Auction in Boston.

Most issues were in somewhat better demand in the trading on Exchanges at other points, as reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

At Baltimore pronounced strength was shown by Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Voting Certificates, which made a further advance of over four points. Reports of increased dividends have been in circulation for some time.

Mayflower and Old Colony continued to be the features of the Boston market. Both were active and strong. Mayflower went up to 15⅝ and Old Colony to 11⅞, the high prices for the current movement in these stocks. Isle Royale, United States Smelting, Calumet and Arizona, Chino, and St. Mary's Land were strong. Shannon was heavy in spite of the recent declaration of a dividend. Amalgamated was fairly active. The list turned buoyant in the last hour, with prices ruling strong all around. United Fruit gained 1, to 193; Pullman was strong at 165½, New Haven & Hartford reached 135¼, and Boston & Albany sold at 216.

At auction 1,070 shares of American News Company of New York were sold at 82.

Securities on the Chicago Exchange followed the bullish lead of New York only moderately. Sears-Roebuck common, Steel common, and Harvester common were lifted from fractions to a little more than a point.

Commonwealth Edison shares suffered a decline in the latter part of the session, being offered down to 148⅝. Swifts hardened on the statement that earnings will be near 11 per cent on the stock this year.

Diamond Match eased off to 108 and Hart Schaffner sold at 99¼.

Chicago banks are beginning to show the effects of shipments to crop centres, deposits having been reduced somewhat through drawing down of balances by country banks. Money conditions are satisfactory, and there is a belief that a hardening tendency will develop as the demand for crop moving and marketing purposes grows more insistent.

Continued demand for the general Asphalt shares and Fairmount Park Transportation lifted those issues to higher levels on the Philadelphia Exchange, but the latter met a good deal of stock in the later trading and lost all of its gain.

Keystone Telephone moved up a fraction and Electric Storage Battery showed a disposition to recover Tuesday's decline.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	A. C. L. of Conn.	276	276	276
200	Augusta & Aiken Elec..	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
30	Consolidated Power pf..	112	112	112
10	Consolidation Coal	104½	104½	104½
5	Drovers' & Mech. Bank.	210½	210½	210½
100	Houston Oil pf. tr. ctfs..	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
270	Me. & M. Trans. Y. T....	70½	71⅝	70¼
10	Northern Central	126½	126½	126½
150	United Railways	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
70	Western Bank	87½	87½	87½

BONDS.

$23,000	A. C. L. cv. deb. 4s.	103½	103½	103½
1,000	Anacostia & P. 5s..	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s..	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Chicago Railways 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s...	106	106	106
5,000	J. C. & G. G. C. 5s.	93½	93½	93½
2,000	Norfolk & P. Tr. 5s.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
2,000	United Railways 4s..	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
102	Atchison	110¼	110	110¼
21	Boston & Albany....	216	216	216
62	Boston Elevated	125	124½	125
2	Boston & Lowell....	204	204	204
2	Boston & Maine.....	98	98	98
5	Boston & Worcester..	9	9	9
440	N. Y., N. H. & H...	138¼	137⅝	138
10

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1912.

Total sale Aug. 14, 1912..... 602,600
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 31,203,803
Same period last year..... 37,846,600

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
85⅝	85½	31,000	Amalgamated Copper	85¼	86	85¼	85⅝	+ ⅛
60½	60⅝	600	Am. Agricul. Chem	60½	60⅞	60½	60⅝	
71⅝	71⅝	1,100	Am. Beet Sugar	71	71¾	71	71⅞	+ ⅛
41	41¼	5,900	Am. Can	41¼	41⅝	41	41	+ ⅛
119½	120	800	Am. Can pf	119⅜	120	119⅜	119⅜	+ ⅞
61	61½	1,900	Am. Car & Foundry	60⅝	61¼	60½	61⅜	+ ¾
77	78	50	Am. Cities Co. pf	76½	78½	76½	78½	+1½
55⅝	54	200	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54	54	54	
201	205	30	Am. Express	201	201	201	201	+ ⅛
5	5¾	1,100	Am. Hide & Leather	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
28	28½	200	Am. Ice Securities	26½	26½	26½	28½	
35	35⅞	200	Am. Linseed pf	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	
45½	46	4,500	Am. Locomotive	45	46	45	46	+ ¼
100	110	300	Am. Locomotive pf	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	+ ¾
181¼	184½	200	Am. Malt	18	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ⅛
68⅜	69	800	Am. Malt pf	69¼	69¼	68¾	69	+ ⅛
86⅞	87	13,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	86½	87½	86⅜	86⅞	+ ⅛
108¾	109	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	108⅜	108½	108⅜	108½	+ ⅛
169	172	510	Am. Snuff	171½	171½	171½	171½	+ 8
104⅞	105	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ½
35⅜	36	1,400	Am. Steel Foundries	35⅜	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞	
128⅝	129	1,200	Am. Sugar Refining	128⅞	129	128½	129	+ ½
146	146¼	800	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	145	146¼	146	146¼	+ ¼
304	306	400	Am. Tobacco	303	305½	304	305	+ ½
105½	105⅞	200	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
89	90¼	700	Am. Woolen pf	90	90¼	90	90¼	+ ⅛
39¼	40	200	Am. Writing Paper pf	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
43½	43¾	5,200	Anaconda Copper Co	43⅜	43⅝	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
126½	126¾	100	Assets Realization	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	110⅜	11,200	Atch., Top. & S. F	110	110½	110	110⅜	+ ⅛
102⅜	102½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅛
147⅜	147⅝	1,100	Atlantic Coast Line	147¼	148½	147	147⅝	+ ¾
58½	58⅞	800	Baldwin Locomotive	58⅜	59	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅜
105⅜	106	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106	+ ⅛
109¼	109½	8,500	Baltimore & Ohio	109	109⅝	108⅞	109¼	+ ⅛
39½	40	7,300	Bethlehem Steel	38	40	38	40	+ ½
72¼	72¾	1,500	Bethlehem Steel pf	71½	72¾	71½	72¾	+ ½
93	93¼	6,400	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	93	93⅝	92⅞	93¼	+ ¼
7⅞	8¼	200	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec	8	8	8	8	
280⅜	281	6,300	Canadian Pacific	281¾	283⅞	280⅞	281	+ ⅛
29⅞	30	7,400	Central Leather Co	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
99¼	100	1,100	Cent. Leather Co. pf	99	99½	99	99¼	+ ⅛
83	83¼	9,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	82¾	83¼	82¼	82⅝	+ ⅛
18⅜	18⅞	1,300	Chicago Gt. Western	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
36	36½	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36	36½	35½	35½	+ ¼
108¼	108⅞	4,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	108¼	109	108¼	108⅝	+ ⅜
143½	143⅞	1,800	Chi. & Northwestern	142⅜	144	142⅜	143⅞	+ ⅝
36⅞	37	15,500	Chino Copper	34¾	37	34¾	37	+1⅜
32½	32¾	2,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
147½	147⅞	2,200	Consolidated Gas x d	147½	148	147½	147⅞	+ ⅜
15⅜	15⅞	10,500	Corn Products Ref	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
84	84⅜	300	Corn Products Ref. pf	84½	84¾	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
169	171½	50	Delaware & Hudson	172	172	172	172	+ ½
39	40	250	Den. & Rio Grande pf	39	39	39	39	
33¼	33¼	1,700	Distillers' Securities	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
38⅝	38⅞	28,300	Erie	37⅜	38¼	37⅜	38¼	+ ⅛
55⅞	55⅞	3,500	Erie 1st pf	53½	55⅞	53½	55⅞	+ ⅜
45⅝	45¾	600	Erie 2d pf	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
43	45	200	Federal M. & S. pf	45	45	45	45	
214	220	100	General Chemical	213½	213½	213½	213½	
183¼	183⅝	600	General Electric	183¼	183⅞	183¼	183⅞	+ ¼
36½	37	1,500	General Motors	78½	78⅞	78½	78⅞	+ ⅜
78½	78¾	100	General Motors pf	37	37	37	37	
37	37⅜	300	Goldfield Consol	142⅜	143	142⅜	143	+ ⅝
142⅜	143	4,500	Great Northern pf	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
46½	46⅝	14,500	Gt. N. certs. ore prop	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ⅛
58¾	58½	4,400	Guggenheim Explor	44½	44¾	44¼	44¼	
82		100	Havana Elec. R. L. & P	56⅞	58¾	56⅞	58¾	+ ⅛
145	155	100	Hocking Valley	89	89	89	89	
131½	131⅝	300	Illinois Central	150	150	150	150	
19	19½	100	Inspiration Con. Cop	131½	131¾	131¼	131½	
20½	20⅜	2,550	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
60⅜	60⅞	2,100	Inter.-Met. pf	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
45	47⅛	100	Int. Agri. Corp	60¼	60¾	60¼	60½	
94	95	100	Int. Agri. Corp. pf	46	46	46	46	
123¼	124	400	Int. Harv. stk. tr. ctfs	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	
16½	16½	400	Int. Paper	124	124	124	124	
57⅜	58	700	Int. Paper pf	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
27½	28	100	Int. Steam Pump	57⅜	58	57⅜	58	
80½	82	200	Int. Steam Pump pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	
27	27½	400	Kansas City South	80	80⅜	80	80⅜	
41	45	100	Lackawanna Steel	27½	27½	27	27	
107½	107⅝	500	Laclede Gas	43	43	43	43	
173¼	173½	7,500	Lehigh Valley	107½	107½	107½	107½	
115	117	100	Liggett & Myers pf	173⅝	173⅞	173	173⅜	
44½	44⅞	1,100	Loose-Wiles Bis	116⅞	117⅛	116⅞	116⅞	
103½	104	200	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	43½	45	44½	44⅝	
91½	91⅞	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	103½	103⅞	103⅜	103⅝	
169½	169½	4,700	Louisville & Nash	91⅝	91⅝	91¼	91¾	
89	90½	100	Mackay Cos	169½	170	169	169¼	
134	135	515	Manhattan Elevated	89	89	89	89	
5¼	5¼	400	Mercantile Marine	134	134	134	134	
68¾	69	2,700	Mexican Petroleum	4⅜	5	4¾	5	
29⅜	29⅝	2,100	Miami Copper	68¼	69	68½	68¼	
24⅝	24⅞	100	Minn. & St. Louis	29⅝	29¾	29½	29¾	
153¾	154	500	M., St. P. & S. M	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
29⅜	29¼	700	Mo., Kansas & Texas	154½	154⅝	153⅝	153⅝	
64	64½	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
39¼	39⅞	3,750	Missouri Pacific	64	64	64	64	
170	176	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	39	39⅜	39	39⅜	
136½	137⅝	340	Nat. Biscuit Co	173	173	173	173	
126½	128⅜	100	Nat. Bisvuit Co. pf	137½	137¼	137¼	137¼	
17¾	17½	3,200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	128⅜	128⅝	128⅜	128⅝	
59⅞	60	1,700	Nat. Lead Co	16½	17⅛	16½	17½	
109	110	3	Nat. Lead Co. pf	59½	60½	59½	60	
21⅞	22	3,600	Nevada Con. Copper	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¼	
76	77¼	400	N. Y. Air Brake	22	22	22	22	
118¼	118¾	2,125	N. Y. Central	75	75	74⅝	75	
138	140	300	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	118	118¾	118	118⅝	
53⅜	53½	710	N. Y., Ont. & West	137¾	138	137¾	138	
90½	91	100	N. Y. State Railways	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
46¼	47¼	100	Norfolk Southern	90½	90½	90½	90½	
118¼	118⅞	1,400	Norfolk & Western	48	48	48	48	
82½	83⅛	100	North American	118⅜	118¾	118¾	118⅝	
131¾	131⅞	10,500	Northern Pacific	83½	83½	83¼	83¼	
33	33	1,010	Pacific Mail	131½	131½	131½	131½	
52¼	53	5,400	Pac. Tel. & Tel	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32½	
124⅝	124⅞	4,800	Penn. Railroad	50¼	53	50¼	52	
102	104	500	People's Gas, Chicago	124½	125	124½	124⅝	
192½	192⅞	200	Philadelphia Co	118	118¼	118	118	
110⅞	111	200	P. Lorillard Co	103	103⅞	103	103⅛	
20½	26½	1,000	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	192⅛	193	192⅛	193	
97½	99	33,500	Pittsburgh Coal	110¼	111¼	110¼	111⅛	
37¾	38	14,800	Pittsburgh Coal pf	25⅛	27½	25	26⅝	
103	103½	900	Pressed Steel Car	99	100¾	97½	97½	
119	121	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅜	
165½	166½	400	Pub. Serv. Corp. N. J	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼	
4	6½	400	Pullman Co	120½	120½	120¼	120¼	
6¾	8	100	Quicksilver	165¾	165¾	165½	165½	
36¾	37½	800	Quicksilver pf	6	6	6	6	
103	105	100	Railway Steel Spring	7	7	7	7	
21⅛	21½	7,900	Ry. Steel Spring pf	37¼	37½	37¼	37½	
172⅜	172⅝	50,400	Ray Consol. Copper	104	104	104	104	
28⅝	28½	5,800	Reading	207⅝	211⅜	207⅛	211¼	
90¼	91	2,800	Repub. Iron & Steel	172½	173⅞	172⅜	172⅝	
27⅛	27½	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞	28½	
53	53½	1,000	Rock Island	89¾	90⅜	89⅝	90¾	
35½	35⅝	600	Rock Island pf	27	27¼	27	27⅛	
49	50	2	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	53¼	53¼	53	53	
			St. L. & S. F. C. & E. Ill. nw. stock ctfs	35¼	35½	35	35½	
35	35¼	900	St. Louis Southwest	50	50	50	50	
75¼	75¾	600	St. L. Southwest. pf	35	35¼	34½	35	
24	24¼	100	Seaboard Air Line	74⅜	76	74⅜	75¼	
53⅜	54	400	Seaboard Air Line pf	24	24	24	24	
207	207	600	Sears-Roebuck Co	54	54	53⅝	54	
586	587½	1,600	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I	204	205	204	204½	
113⅜	113½	1,900	Southern Pacific	58	59	57½	58½	
30½	30⅝	7,200	So. Ry. extended	113	113½	113	113½	
81	81½	1,500	So. Ry. pf. extended	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞	30½	
28	28¾	100	Standard Milling	80½	81⅞	80¾	81	
44¾	45½	800	Studebaker	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	
97	98	230	Studebaker pf	43¾	45¼	43¾	45¼	
42⅝	42⅞	1,600	Tenn. Copper	98	98	98	98	
126⅜	127	1,200	Texas Co	43	43½	42½	42⅝	
22½	22⅝	600	Texas & Pacific	126½	126⅜	126	126⅝	
38	38½	1,550	Third Avenue	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅝	
4½	5	1,200	Toledo Ry. & Light	37⅞	38	37	38	
13¼	13⅜	900	Toledo, St. L. & West	4	4	3⅞	4	
31	32	200	Toledo, S. L. & W. pf	13	13	13	13⅝	
107½	108¼	100	Twin City Rapid Tr	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
109¼	113	500	Underwood Typewrit	108	108	108	108	
120	124½	900	Union Bag & Paper	109¾	110	106¾	110	
100	581½	100	Un. Bag & Paper pf	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	
174¼	174⅞	23,900	Union Pacific	58	58	58	58	
91	91¼	100	Union Pacific pf	174	174½	174	174¼	
99⅝	100	200	United Dry Goods	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	
33	33½	200	United Rys. Invest	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
62¾	63½	400	United Rys. Invest. pf	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	
19	19½	100	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	63	63	62⅞	62⅞	
59	59¼	300	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf	19	19	19	19	
44	45	300	U. S. Indus. Alcohol	59	59	58¾	59	
52⅝	52½	1,600	U. S. Rubber	45¾	45¾	45	45	
108¾	109	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	52⅞	53	52⅝	52¾	
78	80	115	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	108¾	108⅞	108¾	108⅞	
74	74⅛	113,200	U. S. Steel	78½	78½	78¼	78½	
113¾	113½	1,800	U. S. Steel pf	72⅞	74⅛	72⅞	74⅛	
63⅝	63½	6,700	Utah Copper	113	113½	113	113¼	
48½	49	600	Va.-Carolina Chem	63¼	63⅝	63	63⅜	
115⅞	117	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	
63	63½	600	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	116	116	116	116	
4⅞	5	100	Wabash	63	64	63	63½	
14¾	15	200	Wabash pf	5	5	5	5	
56⅛	56½	200	Western Maryland	15	15	15	15	
75	77	200	Western Maryland pf	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	
83½	84	2,900	Western Union Tel	76	76	76	76	
87⅝	88	2,700	Westingh. E. & M	82	84	82	83½	
124	127	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	88	88	87¾	88	
61	62	100	Wisconsin Central	126	126	126	126	
95½	96	4,500	Woolworth, F. W	61½	61½	61½	61½	

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Aug. 14, 1912..... $2,744,000
From Jan. 1, 1912..... 481,016,500
Same period last year..... 554,731,500

Panama 3s, coup 9,000..101¾
City of Tokio 5s, interim ctfs 4,000..93⅛
Jap Gov 4½s, str ln 600..92
2,000..92⅛
4s, str loan 10,000..84
U S of Mexico 5s 1,000..97
N Y City 4s, 1959 1,000..99
4s, 1958 4,000..93⅞
5,000..99
3½s, 1954 4,000..85⅞
4½s, 1957 500..106½
5,000..100
4½s, 1962, temp rcts 22,000..100⅜
Am Ag Ch conv 5s 5,000..101⅝
Am Hide & L 6s 1,000..100½
3,000..100⅜
Am Ice Secur 6s 1,000..79
Am T & T col 5s 2,000..90½
5,000..90⅜
conv 4s 4,000..114½
Am Wr Paper 5s 1,000..91¼
A, T & S F gen 4s 4,000..96¾
2,000..96⅞
500..97⅛
conv 4s, 1955 4,000..96⅝
50,000s10f..110
10,000..110¼
50,000s10f..110¼
5,000..110¾
10,000s15f..110¾
10,000s15f..110⅝
conv 4s, 1960 155,000..105⅜
75,000..105⅞
2,000..106
30,000..106
65,000..106⅛
30,000..105⅞
39,000..106
5,000..106⅛
21,000..106⅛
conv 5s 21,000..110¼
20,000..110½
5,000..110⅝
registered 1,000..110
Atl Coast Line, Lou & Nash col 4s 9,000..95½
28,000..95⅜
2,000..95⅞
1,000..95⅞
5,000..95⅝
5,000..95⅞
23,000..95¼
21,000..95¼
Balt & Ohio, S W Div 3½s 1,000..90¾
pr ln 3½s, reg 3,000..90⅜
Beth Steel 5s 2,000..96⅜
B R T ref conv 4s 100,000..93
12,000..92¾
20,000..93⅜
20,000..93¼
1,000..93⅜
24,000..93⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s 10,000..102½
Cent Leather 5s 1,000..95⅜
Cent Pac gtd 3½s 4,500..90⅜
Ches & O conv 4½s 70,000..93½
1,000..93⅝
186,000..93½
27,000..93⅜
Chi & Alton 3½s 8,000..65½
C, B & Q deb 5s 1,000..100⅜
gen 4s 12,000..93⅞
joint 4s 12,000..96⅛
45,000..96
Ill Div 3½s 1,000..86⅞
3,000..87
Io a Div 4s 1,000s20f..99¼
C & Erie 1st 5s 1,000..112¾
Chi Gt Westn 4s 1,000..77
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid 22,000..106⅜
7,000..106⅞
5,000..106⅝
12,000..106⅝
gen 4s, Ser A 7,000..97
Chi, Mil & P Sound 4s 5,000..93
Chi & N W gen 4s 10,000..97
gen 3½s 3,000..85⅜
Mil, Spart & N Wn 1st 4s 10,000..93½
Chi Gt Westn 4s 1,000..77⅜
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 1,000..85⅜
deb 5s 5,000..82
C, R I & P gen 4s 1,000..95
2,000..94⅞
C, R I & P R R 4s 13,000..69
Chi, St Paul, M & O deb 5s 10,000..103
11,000..102½
C, I & L ref 4s 2,000..73
Chino Copper 6s 43,000..125
Col F & Ir gen 5s 5,000..99⅝
Col Industrial 5s 5,000..80¼
Col & So 1st 4s 3,000..95⅜
D & H Iden eq 4½s 2,000..101
Den & Rio Grande 1st & ref 5s 3,000..83½
Det Edison 5s 10,000..101⅜
Dist Secur Corp 5s 3,000..74⅝
Du F de N Pow 4½s 10,000..87¼
Fla E C Ry 1st 4½s 2,000..96⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s 5,000..78
35,000..87⅛
25,000..87⅜
5,000..87⅞
20,000..87⅜
30,000..87⅞
32,000..88
5,000..88¼
Series B 10,000..79½
1,000..79⅜
31,000..79⅜
9,000..79⅜
4,000..79⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100½	101
2s, c, 1930	100½	101¼
3s, r, 1918	102	102⅜
3s, c, 1918	102	102⅜
4s, r, 1925	113½	113⅝
4s, c, 1925	113½	113⅝
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100½	101

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	197	205
Alb & Susq.	205½	..
Alle & W.	130⅞	..
Allis-Chalm.	¼	⅝
Do 1st pd.	1½	1⅞
Allis-Ch pf	2½	6½
Do 1st pd.	2½	5½
A A C pf.	100¼	100¾
A B S pf.	97	100
A B S & F.	96¼	90¼
Do pf.	141	142⅝
Am Cities.	32	32½
A C & F pf.	118¼	120
Am Coal.	70	95
Am C Prod.	97	97½
Do pf.	109	..
A H & L pf.	26⅞	27½
A S pf.	87½	87⅞
Am Sm pf.	106	111½
Am S R pf.	122½	123½
Am T & C.	70	77¼
Am Tob pf.	107	111
Do r.	110	113
Am Woolen.	27	29
Ann Arbor.	115	30
Do pf.	60	75
B & O pf.	86	88
Batopilas M	1⅝	2
B. Un Gas.	148	149
Bk. & P.	114½	117½
Do pf.	125	135
But'k Co.	36½	37½
Canada So.	65	68
C R R. of N J	360	390
C & S A.	110	119
Chi & Alt.	20	23
Do pf.	36	40
C, I & L pf	50	80
C, M & St Paul pf.	138	144
C & N W pf.	180	190
C, St P, M & Om.	134	185
Do pf.	152	160
Chi Un Tr ctfs sta.	2¼	2¾
Do pf.	7	8
C, C & St L.	53	59
Do pf.	98	101¾
Cleve & P.	165¾	..
Dev spec.	93	..
C F & I pf.	117	..
Col & So.	40	42
Do 1st pf.	73	76
Do 2d pf.	68½	70
Cons Coal.	103	..
Crex Car.	86	88
Cub-Am	45	..
Do pf.	100	106
D, L & W.	530	540
D & R G.	22¾	23
D & R G pf.	5	9
Det & M.	115	..
Do pf.	103	..
Det Un Ry.	75	80
D, S S & A.	9½	10
Do pf.	18½	20
Du P de N Pow pf.	95¼	99½
Ev & T H pf.	95	105
F M & S.	16	21
Gen Ch pf.	110	120
G & S Tel.	115½	..
Granby Con.	65	..
G.W.Helme.	185	195
Do pf.	114	116
Hav El pf.	92	96½
Homestake.	96	97½
Ill C I.	92½	..
Inger-Rand.	117	..
Do pf.	95	..
Int Harv pf. ctfs.	119	119¾
Iowa Cent.	10	13
Do pf.	25	30
K C, Ft S & M pf.	77	79
K & D M.	6½	7
Do pf.	48	60
Kn I, C, pf.	78	79
L E & W.	14½	15½
Do pf.	38	39½
Lake Shore.	464	..
Lig & M.	205½	207
Long Island	48	53
Mackay Cos pf.	69	69½
Mah C R.	700	1,000
Man Beach.	2	5
May Dep St.	79	83
Do pf.	105	110
Mer M pf.	18¼	18⅝
Mich Cent.	190	..
M & St L pf.	48	50
M, St P & S S M pf.	156	160
Do 1.	85	89
Mor & Es.	173½	178½
Nat En pf.	91	93
Nat Rys of M 2d pf.	30¼	31¼
N O M & Chi pf.	17½	30
N Y, C & St L.	59	60
Do 1st pf.	102	..
Do 2d pf.	86	89½
N Y Dock.	19	25
Do pf.	35	45
N O T & L	66¼	..
N & W pf.	85	89
Ont Mining.	1

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Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	Aug. 24	Sept. 21	Oct. 19 Nov. 23
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Aug. 27	Sept. 24	Oct. 22
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Sept. 3	Oct. 1	Oct. 29 Nov. 26
George Washington	Sept. 5	Oct. 3	Oct. 31 Nov. 30
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Sept. 10	Oct. 8	Nov. 7 Dec. 14

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Bremen	Aug. 31	
Grosser Kurfuerst	Sept. 12	Oct. 17
Friedrich der Grosse	Sept. 19	Oct. 26
Koenigin Luise	Sept. 28	
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FINLAND.....Aug. 17, 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....Aug. 22, 12 noon

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Olympic (new)..Aug. 17, n'n | Oceanic..Aug. 31
Majestic....Aug. 24, noon | Oly'ic(nw)..Sep. 7
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*New Amsterdam.....Aug. 27
*Noordam.....Sept. 3
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THE CITY

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bradstreet Company Buys Lafayette Street Corner for New Building—Grand Hotel Lease Sold for $100,000—De La Salle Institute Rumor for Apartment—Gramercy Park Deal.

An important deal on Lafayette Street, which, with the contemplated immediate improvement will represent an investment of about $750,000, imparted an agreeable tone of activity to the realty market yesterday. The property is the northwest corner of Lafayette and Howard Streets, being 144 to 146 Lafayette and 12 to 20 Howard Street, 114 feet on the former and 90 on the latter, about 10,500 square feet.

It was sold by the Charles F. Noyes Company, in conjunction with T. Foster Gaines of de Selding Brothers, for the Selkirk Realty Company to the Bradstreet Company. The transaction was an all-cash one, and it is stated that the buyers will tear down at once the buildings on the site and erect a high building, occupying a portion of the space and leasing to other tenants the balance.

The section in the vicinity of Canal Street and Lafayette Street has witnessed a great deal of activity recently on account of the County Court House development to the south and the fact that actual construction work of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway has been commenced with the probability that four subway lines will be interchangeably connected at Canal Street during the next few years, making Canal Street and Lafayette Street an important centre. The selling company recently erected the eleven-story Inverness building on the corner diagonally opposite.

Grand Hotel Lease Sold.

Broadway in the Thirty-fourth Street section is clearly regarded as an excellent hotel centre, as the sale yesterday of the lease on the New Grand Hotel, southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street, for over $100,000, indicates. Manger Brothers, proprietors of the Great Northern and the Navarre, have been negotiating with George H. Hurlbert for some time to buy the good will of the hotel, and the unexpired eight years' lease from Aug. 1. The final papers were signed last night, and Mr. Hurlbert, in retiring from the management of the hotel, sells with the lease the furniture and other chattels. Mr. Hurlbert had a fifteen years' lease from the Higgins estate, the owners of the property, 105.9 on Broadway and 123.4 on Thirty-first Street, seven of which have expired, and during that time extensive alterations have been made to the house. The new proprietors contemplate many additional improvements. The net rental for the property is between $90,000 and $100,000.

The deal was put through by Frank E. Malone, and it is the most important hotel transaction of the kind in some time. The erection of the McAlpin Hotel at Thirty-fourth Street will, it is believed, hold the immediate locality as an important hotel centre. The Hotel Breslin, which a short time ago was in the market, has lately been withdrawn, and between that, at Twenty-ninth Street, and the new McAlpin are the Imperial and the enlarged Martinique on Broadway, both popular hosteries.

De La Salle Institute Rumor.

Negotiations are reported to be pending for the sale of the plot now occupied by the De La Salle Institute, at 106 West Fifty-ninth Street, running through to 107 West Fifty-eighth Street.

The plot, which has a frontage of 53 feet 6 inches on West Fifty-ninth Street, facing the Park, and a depth of 200 feet, with 53 feet on West Fifty-eighth Street, is 71 feet west of Sixth Avenue and is considered one of the finest apartment house plots in the Park section.

It adjoins the German Club on West Fifty-ninth Street and the Hotel Savilla on West Fifty-eighth Street, each occupying 75 by 100 foot plots. The prospective buyer is said to be a well-known realty operator.

Buys Gramercy Park Residence.

One of the fine old residences on the west side of Gramercy Park, the four-story dwelling at No. 3, on a lot 26.8 by 110, has been sold for the estate of Benjamin Franklin Lee by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company to a client for occupancy. It is the first transfer of the property in over forty years. There are seven houses in the row including the one just sold, comprising the block front between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets. Number 7, on the Twentieth Street corner, having until lately been the home of Bishop Greer.

Second Avenue Corner Sold.

A large plot on the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, which has not changed hands since 1873, has been purchased by the D. H. Jackson Company from the estate of Mary B. Robinson. The plot contains four four-story tenements with stores, erected for the estate in 1873, the buildings being 710 to 716 Second Avenue, with a total frontage of 100 by 100 feet. The brokers in the deal were Ogden & Clarkson and E. P. Gaillard.

Builders Buy 27 Lots in Dyckman Tract.

The largest deal in the Dyckman section in over a year has just been made in the purchase, by the Bendheim Construction Company from Henry Corn, of about 27 lots, the greater part of which will be immediately improved with ten non-elevator apartment houses, each of 50 feet front, with accomodations for 250 families. The property includes a plot on the southeast corner of Sherman Avenue and Academy Street, 160 feet on the former and 350 on the latter, and an abutting parcel on the west side of Post Avenue, 100 feet south of Academy Street, 250 feet front by 150 deep. The property was acquired by Mr. Corn from the American Real Estate Company in 1910 in the deal for the lot, at 54 to 62 West Twenty-first Street.

In part payment for these lots Mr. Corn took from the Bendheim Construction Company two new five-story flats, each 50 by 150, on the west side of Vermilyea Avenue, 150 feet south of Academy Street, and which are fully rented. Warren F. Johnson was the broker in the transaction.

Sale and Lease on Worth Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company, in conjunction with Daniel Birdsall & Company, has sold for all cash to an investor the five-story, basement and subcellar building, 105 Worth Street, covering a lot 25 by 100, and running through to Catherine Alley.

The Noyes Company has leased the building for a term of ten years to a large paper and twine house, now located in the County Court House zone. The property sold has been held for several years by the Colonial Real Estate Company.

J. de M. Thompson a Buyer.

Jefferson de Mont Thompson is the buyer of the plot at 26 East Twenty-eighth Street, adjoining the southeast corner of Madison Avenue, just sold through William A. White & Sons. Mr. Thompson owns property to the east and he contemplates a commercial improvement in the future.

Bronx Borough.

Alexander Selkin has sold for Samuel Brener, 989 Prospect Avenue, a one-family house on lot 25 by 156.88, between 163d and 164th Streets, to Wolf Burland. Mr. Burland now controls a plot with a frontage of 313 feet and a depth ranging from 146 to 165 feet, having acquired recently through Mr. Selkin the adjoining property to the south. This included the Lieberts house, at 981, secured from the George A. Bagge Construction Company, and the Ebling residence, at 977, bought from Frederick McCarthy. Part of the plot is being improved with stores and a nicolet. The same broker, in conjunction with B. Morris, sold for John Tully to an investor, the five-story new law house at 1,315 Prospect Avenue, on a plot 40 by 105, and with Bernard Lichtig, sold for M. Falk to an investor, the two three-family houses, 1,055 and 1,057 Teller Avenue, each on a lot 20 by 100.

The five-story tenement, 1,073 Simpson Street, on lot 37.6 by 100, has been sold by Abraham Weiss for Moritz Rosentrauch to an investor. The seller acquired it last April through the same broker.

Long Island.

The Rickert-Finlay Realty Company has sold to J. J. Geagan of Manhattan the plot with 262 feet frontage on the southeast corner of Beverly Road and Park Road, Kensington, Great Neck, for $9,000. On the plot, which is located in the woods section of Kensington, Mr. Geagan will erect a house costing about $20,000.

The Somerville Realty Company has sold at Somerville Park, Arverne, a plot 60 by 100, on the southeast corner of Morris and Clarence Avenues to Joseph Knecht; a plot 40 by 100 on the west side of Clarence Avenue, south of Morris Avenue, to Julia Bonner, and a plot 40 by 100 on the north side of Amstel Boulevard, west of Remington Avenue, to J. Spinghil.

The Rockaway Park Realty Company has sold a plot 30 by 100, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 100 feet south of Washington Avenue, Rockaway Park, to a client, who intends to erect a garage thereon.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Minturn are the buyers of the Boyce country estate at East Norwich, L. I., corner of North Hempstead Turnpike and Syosset Road, the sale of which was reported by Worthington Whitehouse a month ago. The buyers are having plans drawn by Frederick Burrall Hoffman, Jr., for a large addition to the house.

E. S. & S. F. Voss have sold for Mrs. P. J. Brune three acres at Hewlett, to the Hewlett Bay Company.

Suburban.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Mrs. M. Davis a vacant plot of land, 51.6 by 150 feet, on the north side of Beechwood Avenue, 400 feet west of Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dudley F. Power has sold the Defresignes property located at Park Ridge, N. J., to a prominent New York contractor, who intends making extensive alterations and improvements and using it for his permanent home.

Burke Stone has sold for H. R. Charlton to John Borup of Tuckahoe the dwelling at 306 South Sixth Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Forty Small Dwellings for Queens.

The growing demand for small private dwellings in the Borough of Queens is shown by the number of plans filed with the Building Department for this class of house. Last week plans were filed for about sixty, the largest application being made by Joseph B. Silliman of Brooklyn, who applied for permits to erect thirty two-story brick single-family dwellings on Graham Avenue, at Fourteenth Avenue and Thirteenth Avenue north of Graham Avenue.

These are to be the same character of houses that have proved very popular in the Ridgewood section of Queens. The total cost of the thirty houses is estimated at $196,000.

The Elmhurst Homes Company will erect seven two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings on Case Street and Hunt Street east of Van Dine Avenue, Elmhurst, at a cost of $30,000.

Condemnation Report.

The final report of the Commissioners appointed to acquire title to the lands, &c., required for opening and extending Sixty-first Street from Fort Hamilton Avenue to Eighteenth Avenue, excluding the land lying without the lines of said streets occupied by the Brooklyn, Bath Beach & West End Railroad Company and the Long Island Railroad Company, Thirtieth Ward, will be presented for confirmation to a special term of the Supreme Court, County Court House, Brooklyn, to-morrow at 10 A. M.

Court Case on Bronx County.

A curious legal case based upon the recent action of the Legislature creating a County of the Bronx will come before Justice Brady of the Supreme Court to-day in a suit instituted by Nathan J. Gumbiner against Jacob Reich and others to foreclose a mortgage on the northwest corner of Bergen Avenue and 152d Street The defendant has contended that the suit should be tried in the Bronx and not in the County of New York, while the plaintiff contends that the county is not yet legally created, as the voters of the Bronx in November are to decide by their ballots whether the Bronx shall be a separate County, as was provided for in the Legislative act. S. N. Tuckman is the attorney for the plaintiff and Jacob J. Wiener for the defendant.

A $525,000 Building Loan.

The Midwest Realty Company, which is erecting the new loft on the south side of Thirty-second Street, 325 feet west of Fifth Avenue, on a plot 75 by 98.9, has obtained a building loan of $525,000 on the property from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Leases.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Joseph Solomon the store at 132 West Sixty-sixth Street to Alberts & Alberts.

William Coulson & Sons, manufacturers and retailers of Irish linens, have leased from the Henry Bergh estate through George B. Corsa, for a long term of years, the entire five-story building on lot 16 by 100, at 429 Fifth Avenue.

The two private dwellings, 601 and 603 Madison Avenue, adjoining the Madison Avenue Reformed Dutch Church, owned by Dr. Joseph A. Blake, have been leased for a term of twenty-one years with option to purchase, by the Madison Chambers Company, of which Arthur Garfield Hays is President. They will be altered for business.

The group of six old-fashioned private house at 537 to 547 West Twenty-sixth Street has been leased for a term of years by the John Williams Corporation to a new concern, styled the North River Garage Company. The plot, which measures 140 by 98.9, is to be improved with a one-story garage, with foundations for several additional stories.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the store at 25 West Forty-sixth Street for a term of years to William Meyer, importer of linens, for Amos R. E. Pinchot, A. J. Robinson, Agent.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased to the Frank Russek fur shop the Thirty-fourth Street store and basement in the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company Building. The rental asked was $14,000 per year.

New Arverne Hotel Leased.

Dave A. Karelsen has leased for Max Gold, from the plans, for a period of ten years, the new ocean front hotel to be erected on Alexander Avenue at Arverne, L. I., to Miriam M. Bibo, at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

75th St, 46 West, s s, 560 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Ingle, Jr....$31,000

119th St, 15 West, n s, 151.5 ft w of 5th Av, 14x73x14.6x69.2, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Rosine Massett..$6,000

8d St, 13 East, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x87, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Amelia Hanford.....$30,000

Ridge St, 145, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, B. A. Smith.....$23,000

By Henry Brady.

120th St, 108 East, s s, 110.10 ft e of Park Av, 20.10x100.10, four-story tenement; foreclosure, to M. L. Lawrence.....$8,800

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

138th St, 590 East, s s, 237.2 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 37.6x100, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, F. G. Kneer.....$28,500

Washington Av, 1,477, w s, 90 ft s of 171st St, 37.6x160, five-story tenement; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, F. G. Kneer.....$29,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Jumel Place, w s, 366.3 ft n of 167th St, for a two-story stable, &c., 25x90; S. Simmons and M. E. Williams, 320 Broadway, owners; J. J. Kouhn, 383 5th Av., architect; cost, $10,000.

91st St, s s, 380 ft e of 3d Av, for a one-story garage, 56x201.5; J. Ruppert, 1,639 3d Av, owner; J. F. Murphy, 200 5th Av., architect; cost, $12,000.

Monroe Av, 1,869, for a one-story brick storage house, 18.6x26; Bertram L Kraus, on premises, owner; William H Meyer, 1,861 Carter Av, architect; cost, $250.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

Broadway, s w corner of 157th St, to a six-story apartment; A. Silberstein, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 7 West 22d St, architects; cost, $5,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. Where attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 174, e s, 17.9x94; Samuel S. Isaacs, referee, to Edward Knapp, 1,167 Washington Av, Aug. 14; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$11,500

HENRY ST, 825, s s, 25x94.10; Jacob Kasper to Mayer Dince, 217 East 69th St, ½ part, (mtg $37,000,) Aug. 12; attorney, J. Blomofe, 140 Nassau St.....$1

SPRING ST, s s, 112.5 ft w of Sullivan St, runs s 42.2x e 46.1x s 16.1x n w 18.4x w 22.8x n 100.5 to street x e 45.5 to an angle x s e still along street 18.11 to beginning; Clara E. Hohenfels to William Crawford, Monroe, N. Y., mtg $115,000, Aug. 10; attorneys, Bowers & S., 81 Nassau St.....$100

5TH AV, e s, 66.11 ft s of 70th St, 80x175; Robert Graves to Aug. Heckscher, Huntington, L. I., 1-3 part, all title, all liens, A. G.; July 19; attorneys, Bowers & S., 81 Nassau St.....$1

32D ST, 26 West, 25x98.9; Lucius T. Sheffield and others to same, Aug. 8; attorneys, same.....$1

37TH ST, 348 West, s s, 25x98.9; Mary N. Perkins to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 146 West 126th St, July 8; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to H. Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, mtg $14,500, Aug. 14; attorneys, same.....$100

53D ST, 331 and 333 West, n s, 34.11x42.4x 39.7x47.4; James E. J. Martin to Brown-Weiss Realties, 63 Park Row, mtg $13,000, Aug. 9; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row.

55TH ST, 24 East, s s, 20x80; Mary S., wife of George T. Stewart, to Federal Estates Corporation, 135 Broadway, quitclaim, July 26; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway.....$1

90TH ST, 103 East, s s, 36.6x100.8; 90th St, 107 East, n s, 25.6x100.8; Michael Cohen to Central Building Improvement and Investment Co., 149 Church St, (mtg $55,000,) July 9; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$100

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 81x100.11; John A. Weeks to Bernard F. Golden, 54 Roosevelt St, ½ part, all liens, Aug. 13; attorneys, Weeks Brothers, 45 William St..$1

119TH ST, 363 West, n s, 18x100.11; Henry Rudolph to Cabot Real Estate Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg $10,000,) Dec. 2, 1911; attorneys, Davis, S. & S., 55 Liberty St.....$1

141ST ST, 469 West, n s, 18.8x99.11; Scanton Realty Co. to Nagrom Realty Co., 115 Broadway, (mtg $17,000,) Aug. 14; attorney, L. S. Marx, 128 Broadway.....$100

144TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Hunterdon Realty and Construction Co. to Charles D. Neier, Johnson Drive, Plainfield, N. J., (mtg $52,000,) Aug. 13; attorneys, Neier, H. & V., 30 Broadway.....$1

144TH ST, 510 West, s s, 100x99.11; Bergkamp Realty Corporation to National Bank of North Hudson, West Hoboken, N. J., in trust for George B. Bergkamp, and given as security for notes, mtg $140,000, and all liens, July 20.....$1

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, e s, 116.5 ft s of 183d St, 23.5x 64; Charles A. Corby to Lizzie Van Riper, 207 West 111th St, Jan. 19, mtg $5,500; attorneys, Wetzel & Beam, 45 Wall St.....$1

COLLEGE AV, e s, 200 ft n of 168th St, 270; —; Casualty Co. of America to Conroy Brothers, Inc., 217 West 125th St, July 24; attorney, J. P. Donellan, 140 Nassau St.....$100

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, e s, at n line of land of Nathan Hart, runs e 70 x s 70 x w 103 x s 70; John Davis and another, executors, to Eugene J. Skennion, 1,480 Fort Schuyler Road, June 15, 1910; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,150

GLEASON AV, n s, 355 ft e of Olmstead Av, 25x108; Hy. Bickelhaupt to Margaret Otto, 868 Courtlandt Av, Aug. 12, mtg $5,500; attorney, Jacob W. Winkler, 165 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret Otto to Hy. Bickelhaupt, 2,137 Gleason Av, Aug. 12, mtg $5,500; attorney, same.....$100

LOTS 37 and 38, map of Clason's Point, 50x 100; Josephine Norann to Bessie Block, at Woodbine, N. J., Aug. 13, (mtg $800;) attorney, E. Lipsitz, 522 Vermont St, Brooklyn..$1

HOE AV, w s, 150 ft s of 165th St, 180x —; American Real Estate Co. to Fox Square Building Co., 773 Westchester Av, Aug. 14; attorney, Morris Stein, 37 Liberty St.....$100

TAYLOR AV, Lot 827, map of Van Nest Park; Louise K. Rengelstein to W. V. McCarthy, 288 Lexington Av, Feb. 17, mtg $5,850; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

4TH ST, e s, 64 ft n of 16th Av, 50x105, Wakefield; C. & S. Realty Co. to Edw. Maliphant, 341 East 141st St, Aug. 13; attorneys, Frankenthaler & K., 35 Nassau St.....$1

154TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Charles Doll to Charles Kroetz, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 13, mtg $43,000; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,311 3d Av.....$100

182D ST, n s, Lot 45, map of South Belmont, 50x100; Melvin H. Dulberg, referee, to George W. Tubbs, 408 West 58th St, Aug. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway..$4,575

186TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of Park Av, 20x100; Michael T. Donnelly to Sarah F. Donnelly, Norwalk, Conn., Aug. 7, (mtg $8,750).....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 72d St, 102.2x 50; Elizabeth Shanley to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Aug. 14, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$150,000

EAST BROADWAY, 173 and 175, s s, 52x100; Forward Association to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, Aug. 9, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$120,000

EAST BROADWAY, 173 and 175, s s, 52x100; Forward Association, a corporation, to John Dawson, on Central Block, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and another, prior mtg $150,000, Aug. 8, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$35,000

MERCER ST, 113 and 115, w s, 50x100; Luas Realty Co. to Irving Weiser, 702 East 5th St, July 28, (mtg $70,000,) 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Winder, 309 Broadway..$12,000

1ST AV, e s, 59.2 ft s of 11th St, 17.9x94; Edward Knapp to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Aug. 14, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St.....$7,500

4TH AV, s e corner of 27th St, 53.9x irregular; A. Fillmore Hyde to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, prior mtg $600,000, Aug. 5, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$200,000

5TH AV, e s, 66.11 ft s of 70th St, 30x175; August Heckscher to Robert Graves, at Mineola, L. I., Aug. 14, 3 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St.....$68,000

32D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 75x98.9; Midwest Realty Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Aug. 3, due Oct. 1, 1917, 6 and 5 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$525,000

32D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 75x98.9; Midwest Realty Co. to Lawyers' Realty Co., 160 Broadway, Aug. 13, prior mtg $525,000, due May 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. W. Collins, 63 Wall St.....$225,000

37TH ST, 348 West, 25x98.9; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Mary N. Perkins, Lawrence, L. I., Aug. 14, 5 years; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$14,500

114TH ST, 44 West, 18.4x100.11; Morris L. Goldstein to William Katz, 253 2d St, July 8, prior mtg $10,500, due July 1, 1914; address, 18 Clinton St.....$2,000

128TH ST, 58 West, 25x99.11; Samuel M. Rosendorf to Fanny Klein, 116 East 7th St, July 5, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond; attorney, L. A. Solomon, 41 Park Row..$3,500

Bronx.

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, e s, at n s land now or late of Nathan Hart, 70x—; Eugene J. Kennion to Edw. McK. Whitney, gdn., 606 West 116th St, Aug. 7, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,500

FORT SCHUYLER ROAD, e s, at n s of land now or late of Nathan Hart, 70x—; Eugene J. Skennion to John Davis, 26 East 144th St, and another, executors, prior mtg $4,500, Aug. 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Davis, 68 William St.....$1,250

HOE AV, s w s, 195 ft s of 163th St, 150x175; same to same, Aug. 14, (3 mtgs, each $6,500,) due Dec. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$19,500

HOE AV, w s, 150 ft e of 163th St, 180x125; Fox Square Building Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Aug. 14, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.....$160,000

HOE AV, w s, 150 ft e of 165th St, 45x125; same to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av, Aug. 14, due Dec. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. C. Meyers, 527 5th Av.....$6,750

LAFAYETTE AV, 1,430, s s, 20x61.2; Mosholu Realty Co. to Caroline W. Rauh, 3,000 Marion Av, Aug. 9, prior mtg $2,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$500

LOTS 632 and 633, map of Laconia Park, 50x 100; Rosario Lo Bue to David S. Crater, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Aug. 10, due as per agreement; attorneys, Haight, S. & S., 27 William St.....$3,000

LOTS 102 and 128, map St. Raymond Park; Luciana Sessa to Hudson P. Rose Co., 32 West 45th St, August, 1 year, 6 p. c.....$150

OGDEN AV, 1,045, w s, 23x100; Paulina and Joseph Martin to Howard G. Clark, 256 46 East 81st St., Aug. 13, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$6,000

PROSPECT AV, 1,315, w s, 40x105; Frederick W. Folk to John J. Tully Co., 1,603 Boston Road, Aug. 12, due Oct. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. W. Bryant, 391 East 149th St. $6,000

4TH ST, e s, 64 ft n of 16th Av, 50x105, Wakefield; Edward Maliphant to G. & S. Realty Co., 406 East 149th St, Aug. 13, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Frankenthaler & K., 35 Nassau St.....$1,900

170TH ST, s s, 98.4 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x 126.2; Katharina A. Harnisch to Frank Herwig, 408 East 82d St, July 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; address, 93 Nassau St.....$500

182D ST, n s, lot 45, map South Belmont, 50x 100; George W. Tubbs to Eliz. C. Muller, 316 East 120th St, Aug. 13, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,250

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and adress of lessee.

AVENUE A, 258, store and basement; Adolph Danziger to Adolph H. Engel, 258 Avenue A, 1 year from May 1, 1912; attorney, H. A. Engel, 258 Avenue A.....$780

89TH ST, 300 East, 2 stores east of entrance; Isaac Heinmann to Joseph Gebbin and another, 300 East 89th St, 5 years from May 1, 1913.....$720

LENOX AV, 125, south store; Samuel Floersheimer to Murray's Specialty Shop, Inc., 125 Lenox Av, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1912; address, party of first part, 31 West 27th St.....$1,200

WHITE PLAINS AV, n e corner of 214th St, corner store, &c.; Pasqualina Bellotti to Fred. J. Frasch, Jr., 760 St. Anns Av, 3 years and four months from June 1, 1912.....$600

2D AV, 1,421, store; Julia Alchel to Patrick Huvane, 1,408 Park Av, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1912; attorney, Bernheimer & S., 128 St and Amsterdam Av.....$1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 175th St, 100 x150; Robinson Dumb Waiter Co. against Lentz Realty Co., owner; Benjamin Nieberg and Frank Miller, contractors.....$300

BROADWAY, s w corner of 25th St, 55.6x 210.8x irregular; J. F. Murphy Lumber Co. against Louisa M. Gerry, owner; Charles T. Wells, Inc., contractor; J. W. Cody Shoring and Contracting Co. and Thomas Mulry & Son, sub-contractors.....$314

DOMINICK ST, 43; Joseph Goldberg et al. against Michael Bradley, owner and contractor.....$70

FORREST AV, e s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 20x 100x irregular; C. Bertone & Son against Oscar L. Lyons, owner; West Sire Mason Contracting Co., contractor.....$255

PARK AV, w s, 287.7 ft s of 187th St, 150x 100; J. B. Brooks against Tremont Park Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$460

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,482 to 1,486; Edward Koscherak against Wahlig & Sonsit Co., owner; Peter Di Maria, contractor..$62

EAGLE AV, 555; Nathan Halpern against Nathan Fastenberg and Annie Drexler, owners; Maurice Wainer, contractor.....$115

SUFFOLK ST, 143 and 145; C. J. O'Brien & Brother, Inc., against Rachel Rubel, owner; Rosenblum, Rabinowitb & Goldstein, contractors.....$290

3D AV, 2,146; A. Hamliton & Sons against Israel E. Pike, Edwin L. Kalish, owners; Isaac Peiser, owner and contractor.....$450

23D ST, 115 and 117 East; J. F. Murphy Lumber Co. against One Hundred and Fifteen East Twenty-third Street Corporation, owner; Amsterdam Building Co., contractor; J. W. Cody Shoring and Contracting Co., sub-contractor, $471

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, e s, 120 ft s of 40th St; Morris Freudenheim against Adolph Lorber et al., Dec. 12, 1911.....$37

SEAMAN ST, 143 and 145; William Huenerberg against Rachel Rubel et al., Feb. 28, 1912.....$18

WASHINGTON AV, 1,738 to 1,742; A. M. Adolff against Joe Cohen et al., Aug. 10, 1912.....$120

37TH ST, 316 West; Joseph Goldberg et al. against Mary I. Hughes et al., Aug. 2, 1912. $23

61ST ST, 106 West; Harry Rosenbaum Iron Works against Katherine Gallaher et al., Sept. 22, 1911.....$802

61ST ST, 106 West; Hans Brockmuller et al. against Katherine Gallaher et al., Sept. 22, 1911.....$180

61ST ST, 106 West; Bernard Drucker against Katherine Gallaher et al., Oct. 21, 1911..$101

116TH ST, 1408 and 410 East; Joseph Reda against Raffaele Marrizzi et al., April 9, 1912, (by deposit).....$154

LIS PENDENS.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 177th St, 107.11x 100x irregular; New York Life Insurance Co. and Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Thomas Graham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

AVENUE C, w s, 23 ft n of 18th St, 22.10x 63; Olga R. Bayne against Julius Rosenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Roosevelt & Kobbe.

CONCORD AV, 525; Carl Ernst and others against Harry E. Marks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Ernst.

JENNINGS ST, 800; Morris R. Stang against Lillie H. Pell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. L. Borok.

TIEBOUT AV, e s, 185.3 ft n of 189th St, 81x 100; James M. Scofield against Wakefield Park Realty Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Marsh & Wever.

2D AV, 1,449; J. Harsen Purdy against Israel Crystal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

9TH AV, n e corner of 27th St, 24.0x77.10; Max Hoffmann and others against Herman Bornemann, (notice of attachment;) attorney, H. Escher, Jr.

116TH ST, s s, 194 ft w of Pleasant Av, 50x 100.10, (two actions;) Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Michael A. Scuddi and others, (amended foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

126TH ST, 430 East; Margaret T. Reagan against John Barrett and others, (partition;) attorneys, Goldstein & Goldstein.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE ROCKAWAY COAST

EDGEMERE

NEW YORK CITY,

At Edge of Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay,

AT AUCTION

290 HIGHLY DEVELOPED LOTS

No Lot More Than 5 Min. Walk from Station.

Saturday, August 31

On the Premises at 2 P. M., rain or shine.

ALL CITY CONVENIENCES

Title Policies Free.

UNUSUALLY LIBERAL TERMS.

Call or Write for Bookmaps and particulars.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY,

Real Estate Auctioneer,

156 BROADWAY - - - NEW YORK

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN

Two 5-story, 4 families to a floor, 40x88x100; price, $35,000 each; mtge., $24,000, 5%, 4 years; on prominent avenue; cost $45,000 each to build.

E. J. BUSHER,

375 East 149th Street.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Konkle's One-Family Houses.

Detached stucco and frame, 7 rooms, foyer hall, and bath; hardwood trim; hot-water heat. Houses 22x30. Plot 80x100.

Price $5,100. Terms to Suit.

Take Sea Beach L to 18th Ave. Station. Houses on 63d St., half block from station; 30 minutes to Park Row.

KONKLE, Owner and Builder, on premises.

SPECIAL SALE improved Brooklyn Lots, $450; worth double. Easy terms. Number limited; title guaranteed. Call or write Schwenk's Bank, 292 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

WILL SELL

a handsome brick home, positively worth $6,000, for $4,750; only $300 down and $10 per month; half block from "L" station; 35 minutes to Park Row; 18 minutes within 9 months via new 4th Av. Subway; will take lots as part payment; take Sea Beach "L" either at Park Row, N. Y., or at Atlantic Av. Subway station, Brooklyn, to Kings Highway Station, on the property. OTTO SINGER, INC.

Foster Ave. & E. 93d St., Rugby.

New detached 6 rooms, bath, attic, 3 porches; panelled dining room; handsome chandeliers, mahogany mission; natural trim; garden; very choice; $3,500; $250 down, $30 monthly, covering every expense. Crosby Millard Co., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Big 10-room Flatbush house, on plot 50x100; fine location, one-half block from rapid transit. All assessments paid. Sacrifice, $10,500. Owner, H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEECHHURST.

Recognized as the finest shore front property within the city limits; 30 minutes from Manhattan. BEECHHURST is well built-up, with city improvements, and property is deeded with shore-front privileges. We have just completed several modern houses, which may be purchased on very easy terms. Also several plots near BEECHHURST Yacht Club. Property visited by appointment. SHORE PROPERTY, 243 West 34th St.

GENUINE BARGAINS

At Jamaica five-room house on two lots; price, $1,500 only $50 cash required.

Six-room house, open attic, on full lot; near station; price, $2,100.

Beautiful eight-room house; sewer connection; elegant location; near station; price, $3,200; small cash payment down, balance same as rent. John McAulay, 352 Fulton St., Jamaica. Open Sunday.

BARGAINS IN COTTAGES.

Several cottages on Long Island Sound; fine bathing beach; 5 minutes' walk from station; short commuting distance to city; will sell on very easy terms; prices range from $4,000 up, including fine plot of ground deeded with shore-front privileges. Particulars. Booklets. ESTATE, 243 West 34th St.

BATHING, BOATING AND FISHING

Cottage, 8 rooms; all improvements; large plot at Beechhurst; 11c. carfare; 20 minutes from Herald Square; at station; elegant shade; yacht club; price $4,400; terms $300 cash, $25 monthly. Address CLEVELAND, Box W 95 Times.

176 Jamaica Lots

Offered at a sacrifice by one of my clients. Must be sold at once. James R. Speers, Counselor at Law, 38 Park Row.

LONG ISLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

"Broadway Flushing"

FOR SALE: Attractive stucco house, Swiss design; 6 rooms and bath, every improvement. Will rent with privilege of buying. Unusual opportunity at $5,700. Easy terms.

Inquire Alfred E. Loyd, Broadway at 22d St., Flushing, L. I.

Without a Drawback.

A carefully restricted Water front Park of the highest type, with every improvement ready; nothing left to promise.

One mile of perfectly clean, gently sloping private beach. Tree, shrubbery, hedges and lawn on every plot extending to the beach.

"WAMPAGE SHORES," at Sands Point R. R. Sta. Port Washington, L. I., represents the highest type of residential water front near New York. Particulars from

S. OSGOOD PELL & CO., Bryant—5610. 542 5th Av.

IF THERE EVER WAS A CHANCE TO GET A BARGAIN IN A BRAND NEW HOME HERE IT IS:

$5,950 BUYS A $7,900 HOUSE.

Easy terms. Payment same as rent, or will rent with option of buying.

A beautiful suburban house, in Greater New York City, between the Sound and the Sea, artistic in design and handsome interior, hardwood finish, large plot, in beautiful restricted residence park where every one owns their own home. Steam heat, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, spacious concrete cellar, tiled b

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

THE HAMILTON

N. E. Cor. Riverside Drive and 114th St.

A new 12-story fire and sound proof building now in course of construction.

5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,300
Every Room an Outside Room

Ready for occupancy September 15.
Large Rooms and Closets.
A House Beautiful Throughout.
Open for inspection. Agent on premises, or

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
Tel. 7240—Columbus. 162 West 72d St.

WE offer you Modern Elevator Housekeeping Apartments with *Extra* Large, Light Rooms and Wide Private Halls. Open Courts facing the most picturesque Park in Manhattan. 3 minutes to 116th St. Exp. Sta. 6th & 9th Av. L. Central to all points. Restaurant in Building. Service optional.

MORNINGSIDE PARK
APARTMENTS
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms
Morningside Park East
118th to 119th Sts. West

Rents $40 to $90. Folder showing plan mailed on request. H. C. Coleman. Tel. Morningside 3447.

REED HOUSE

BROADWAY AND 121ST ST.

5 ROOMS.....$600 TO $720
6 ROOMS..... 720 TO 840
7 ROOMS..... 840 TO 1,200

This property is held and managed by a private individual as a permanent investment.

MANCHESTER
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
6 AND 7 ROOM SUITES;
Unusually large, light, attractive.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Electric light, parquet flooring, all-night service; telephone in every apartment.
512-518 W. 151st St., Near B'way.
Superintendent on premises.
RENTS $40 UPWARD.

SMITHSONIAN

60 WEST 129TH STREET.

High-class apartments, 6, 7, 8 rooms and bath; every improvement, including elevator service; low rents, $600 to $780; convenient location for both "L" and Subway. Apply on premises or

ROBERT LEVERS,
376 Lenox Ave., Cor. 129th St.

5-6 ROOMS—All Night Elevators.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

HAMPTON COURT, 181-141 WEST 140TH ST. EDINBORO COURT, 108 WEST 141ST ST. EARL'S COURT, 108 WEST 141ST ST.	RENTS $30.00 TO $47.50

SUPT. ON PREMISES ALL TIMES.

THERESA

115 WEST 129TH ST.

Apartments of 4-5-6 rooms, every modern improvement, including elevator; all light rooms; convenient location; reasonable rent, $34 to $50. Inquire premises or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

FOR RENT
CHOICE ELEVATOR APTS.
3-4-5-6-7 Rooms.
Rents $25 to $75.
THE NEHRING CO.,
1,278 St. Nicholas Ave., cor. 174th St.
90-92 Morningside Drive, cor. 121st St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS

Central Park West at 70th St.

This modern edifice excels in every detail of equipment and appointments, contributing to the comfort, convenience and safety of its occupants.

ITS WINDOWS OVERLOOK BEAUTIFUL CENTRAL PARK, PROVIDING AN ABUNDANCE OF LIGHT AND AIR AT ALL TIMES. SUITES OF 12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS. SEND FOR FLOOR PLANS AND RENTAL CHARGES, OR CALL FOR PERSONAL INSPECTION. 'PHONE, 1930—COLUMBUS.

In Manhattan's Choicest Resident District.

Resident Manager.

FREMONT

310 WEST 94TH ST.

Bet. Riverside Drive & West End Av.
High Class Apartments,
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rooms are exceptionally large.
Rents $1,200 to $1,350.
Ground floor for doctor.

IVY COURTS

210-220-230 West 107th St. Adjoining Broadway.

FIVE, SIX, and SEVEN room apartments; to lease from Oct. 1; all modern improvements and conveniences, including ELECTRICITY, furnished from our own PLANT, at a very moderate COST; NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT; the CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people, who demand the BEST SERVICE and appreciate value.

Rents $660-$960 Per Year
Superintendent on premises.

THE BELNORD,
Entire Block, Broadway and 86th St.
APARTMENTS OF
7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms, 2, 3 and 4 baths.
RENTS, $2,100 TO $6,500.
F. R. WOOD-W. H. TOOLSON CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

To Sublet, 7 Rooms & 2 Baths

On account of tenant being compelled to go West, will rent $1,300 apartment for $1,050 in the ELMORE, BORCHARDT, S. E. Cor. 93 St. & Broadway.—12-story fireproof apartment house, recently completed. Louis Kempner & Son, Agents, on Premises.

Life Building Apartments

10-21 WEST 31ST ST.:
two to six rooms to lease from October 1; high ceilings and open fireplaces; meals served in apartments. WILLIAM HARVEY.

THE MILLARD,
14 to 20 West 107th St.
High-class elevator apartments, 4-5-6-7 and 8 rooms. Rent $36 to $75. Best in New York at price.

ATTENTION! SPECIAL RATES
The Manitou, elevator apartments, 221 West 141st (7th Av.). 4-6 large room, bath; continuous service; $33-$35-$40-$45.

Bachelor Apartments,
111 West 43d Street.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $35 to $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

New Elevator Apartments.
Manhattan Av., 122d to 123d St.
Convenient to Subway, 6th and 9th Av. "L" and all street car lines, private residential section.
1-2-3-4 Rooms and Bath.
Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
3 to 7 large closets in each apartment. Southern exposure; floods of sunlight.
Rents $25 to $50.
LARGE RESTAURANT
To Lease, Unfurnished.
THE IRADELL 420 WEST 119TH ST.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Large Rooms and Bath, RENTS $32 TO $60.

The Royal Grand
JUST COMPLETED
Claremont Ave. 124th and 125th Sts.
High Class 4 and 5 Room Elevator Apartments
Also
2 and 3 Room Kitchenettes of the Newest Type.
Nothing approaching it has ever been attempted in the immediate neighborhood.
2 Room, Kitchenette and Bath, $30 to $35
3 Room, Kitchenette and Bath, $38 to $55
4 Rooms, with Kitchen & Bath, $40 to $60
5 Rooms, with Kitchen & Bath, $55 to $67
To fully appreciate these apartments they must be seen. Superintendent on premises.

The HAMPTONS
201-203 WEST 117TH ST.,
occupying Junction 117th St., Seventh and St. Nicholas Avs.
Completely Remodelled and Renovated Superior Service
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath
All Large and Light.
Rent from $900 to $1,100
Renting agent on premises.

Convent Court
S. W. Cor. 140th St. and Convent Av.
Of recent construction. Every room large, light, and airy. Elevator service day and night. Large bathroom, with shower. Garbage chutes. Wall safes. Liveried attendants. Owner supervisor.
2 Room, Kitchenette, $30 to $35.
3 Room, Kitchenette, $40 to $45.
4 Room Apartment, with Kitchen, $40.
5 Room Apartment, with Kitchen, $50.
6 Room Apartment, with Kitchen, $60.
Agent on Premises.

LAUREATE HALL
Amsterdam Av., N. E. Cor. 119th St.
2-3-4 ROOMS,
Kitchenettes and bath, $32.50 to $75.00.
Apply 420 W. 119th St., opp. Laureate Hall.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING, 2 ROOMS & BATH
$30 AND $32.50.
No. 481 Manhattan Av., corner 120th St. Very attractive; immediate possession. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 17 W. 42d St.

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
4-5-6 Rooms, $540 to $900.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
547-553 West 147th St., near Broadway.
4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths. High-class elevator apartments; moderate rentals; all modern improvements. Renting Representative on premises.

THE HAZELHURST.
Corner; a suite, four to nine rooms, $480 to $1,500; restricted vicinity; refined tenants only. A. J. Odell, Agent, 455 Fort Washington Av., near 181st. Audubon 497.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENT BUILDINGS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
(Navarro Apartments).
One Large Corner Apartment with 5 Bathrooms. Smaller Ones with 2 and 3 Baths.
Most Centrally Located.
APPLY AT OFFICE,
175 WEST 58TH ST.

ORIENTA,

302-306 WEST 79TH ST.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
FIVE, SIX, and SEVEN room apartments to lease from October 1; modern fireproof building located on the west side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms exceptionally bright. Service and appointments good. Most desirable apartments on the west side renting for
$780-$1,300 Per Annum.
Superintendent on premises.

94th Street

Near Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments, with all improvements.

314 Six and seven large, light rooms and bath, extra lavatory; rents from $42.50 to $52.50.

315 Five and six rooms and bath; rents from $35 to $45.

321 Four and five large light rooms and bath; $25 to $35.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 843 West 71st, cor. nine immense rooms, two baths, $125, $130. 308 West 97th, near Riverside, five exceptionally large rooms, $50 to $65. 287 Edgecombe Av., (165th,) five, six rooms, $40 to $60.

THE CASCADE,
Corner Central Park West and 87th St.—7 rooms and 3 baths, $1,500 to $1,600. Fireproof building with all modern conveniences. Convenient to elevated and Subway stations at 86th St. Owner lives on premises.

106th St., 65 West—Central Park
Private large 6-7 light rooms, tiled baths; steam, hot water; $34 to $48.

Bachelor Apartments,
308-310 West 15th Street:
2 Rooms and Bath, $32.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class
Elevator Apartments
3 to 10 Rooms
At Reasonable Rentals.

A high standard will be maintained in the management of these properties, with a competent superintendent residing on the premises, courteous and experienced uniformed attendants in constant service day and night.

"Gainsborough" (Near 83d St.)
112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Two apartments on a floor, 8 and 9 rooms, $1,600.

"Irving Arms" (Corner 94th St.)
222 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
7-story fireproof building. Vacuum cleaning. Corner apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths, southern exposure; $1,800. 8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths, $1,200 to $1,700.

"Stadium View" (Near 116th St.)
445 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
12-story fireproof building. Two apartments on a floor.
6-7-8 rooms and 2-3 baths, large foyers, $1,200 to $1,800.

"Shore View" (Near 114th St.)
448 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
12-story fireproof building.
8-9 rooms & 3 baths, $1,600 to $1,900.

"Yorktown Court"
Cor. Fort Washington Av. and 169d St.
1 block west of B'way. Elegant location.
5-6-6-7 rooms, with every improvement. Rent $400 to $800 per annum.

"Cherbourg" (Cor. Central Park West.)
1 WEST 92D ST.,
2 blocks from "L" station. 3 blocks from Subway.
7-story modern building.
9-10 large rooms, $1,600 to $1,900.

"Cathedral Court Parkview"
229-235 WEST 116TH ST.
Opposite Central Park.
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1,000.

"Elberon Hall" (Near 98th St.)
385 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Two apartments off a floor.
6 rooms and 2 baths, $1,400.

"Springfield" (Corner 125th St.)
180 CLAREMONT AVE.
Corner apartment of 7 rooms and bath, southern exposure, $900.

"The Marquette" (Near Amst. Av.)
417-421 WEST 120TH ST.
5 and 6 rooms, excellent light, $600 to $800.

"Norman Court"
532 AND 530 WEST 136TH ST.
1 block from Subway.
All outside rooms.
4-5-6 rooms and bath, $480 to $750.
Apply Superintendent on premises, or
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
444 Columbus Avenue, Near 81st St.
Telephone 9282 Schuyler.

120 West 86th St.

Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.

JUST COMPLETED

A TWELVE-STORY strictly fireproof Apartment building, situated in an exclusive private residential block, under the supervision of the park authorities. Convenient to the Subway at 86th St. and Broadway and new 86th St. elevated station. The building is equipped with every known improvement conducive to comfort, convenience and luxury. Its appointments are sumptuous and its decorations will please the most critical.

6 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,650 to $1,800
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, 2,000 to 2,200
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 2,000 to 2,500

Apply to Owner on premises.

Lasanna Court
207 West 79th Street

Fireproof. Driveway Entrance. Passenger and Service Elevators. Vacuum Cleaner. Best of Service.
6 Rooms, $1200 to $1500.
8 Rooms (2 baths) $1700 to $2200.

Ridgewood

N. E. Cor. of Broadway and 107th St.
Only Two Apartments to let from October 1st.
All Outside Rooms.
7 Rooms, $1300 to $1400.
George Rosenfeld of H. Morgenthau Jr. Co.
Tel. Cort. 1884. 95 Liberty St.

Payson McL. Merrill
481 Fifth Av. Tel. 7417 Bryant.
Offers for Rent the Following Apartments:

925 Park Ave	4 Rooms, $1,000. 11 Rooms, $4,500.
130 E. 67th St	4 Rooms, $900. 11 Rooms, $4,000.
823 Park Ave	Twelve Rooms, $8,800 to $5,000.
257 W. 86th St	8 Rooms, $1,000. 8 Rooms, $2,700.
140 W. 57th St	8 Rooms, $1,000 10 Rooms, $4,000.
36 E. 40th St	2 Rooms, $1,000. 3 Rooms, $1,400.
112 W. 47th St	2 Rooms, $720. 3 Rooms, $900.
18 E. 57th St	Three Rooms, Rent, $1,200.
21-3 W. 30th St	2 Rooms, $380. 3 Rooms, $720.
62-3 Washn Sq	3 Rooms, $780 4 Rooms, $1000

140 West 71st Street

New Fireproof Apartments
10 Rooms Duplex, or
8 Rooms Simplex
and 3 Baths.
ALSO
Doctors' Offices and Doctors' Suites
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR
Allendale Building Co.
185 Broadway.

56th St. & Broadway

Southeast Corner

8 rooms and bath, large and well arranged; especially convenient location. Rents $1,000 and $1,100. One corner apartment $1,700. See Superintendent, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 17 W. 42d St.

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
S. W. Corner Central Park West & 106th St.
Desirable apartments, 7 large rooms, elevator and all modern conveniences; $720 to $1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 17 W. 42d St.

HUDSONIA,
79TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
315-321 West.
6 and 7 rooms. Rents $900 to $1,200.

The Sevillia Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Apartment, 3 rooms and bath; also one of 2 rooms and bath, to lease, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

For other advertisements of Apartments to Rent, see Page 17.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW APARTMENTS

405 Park Avenue

Northeast Corner 54th Street
10 to 13 Rooms, 4 Baths. *Ready September 1*
$4,200 to $6,000
One physician's apartment of 4 rooms and bath.

118 East 54th Street

Near Park Avenue
8, 9, 10 Rooms, 3 Baths. *Now Ready*
$2,500 to $3,300
One physician's apartment of 3 rooms and bath.

Now open for inspection. Over 50% rented. Leases from October 1. Light protected by ownership of adjoining property. Booklets and list of tenants accepted to date on application.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, Agents,
546 Fifth Avenue
CORNER FORTY-FIFTH STREET TELEPHONE 1263 BRYANT

Strictly **NEW ENGLAND** Fireproof.
43 to 51 E. 59th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
7 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
3 and 5 rooms and bath.....$430 to $600
3 rooms, 1 baths, physician's Apartment..$1,500
All-night elevator, standard service.

PROSPECT HILL
1,270 Madison Av., Cor. 91st, 8 large rooms bath, elevator; possession now; $840.
Broadway REMCO 38th Street.

Manhanset

61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments.
3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Chambermaid service.
RENTALS, $45, $55, and $65.
See Superintendent on Premises.

Hollywood

S. E. cor. 94th St. and Madison Av.
BEAUTIFUL CORNER APARTMENTS
Eight large rooms and bath, modern improvements; all night elevator service; Park view; moderate rent. Superintendent on premises.

MASON,

6-12 EAST 58TH ST.,
close to Central Park Plaza;
handsome Apartments of eight, nine and ten rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hall boys, elevator service all night; rents reasonable.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

THE CARLTON

157 East 81.
New fireproof elevator Apartments, six extra large rooms; tiled baths, with showers; separate maids' conveniences; $900; only a few remain; also one four-room Apartment, $720. Superintendent.

27-29 East 27th St.
A very desirable apartment of three rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat and electric light; rent low; possession now.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
237 Lexington Av.; rents, $30 to $45; furnished or unfurnished.
Hibson Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

715 MADISON AV., (NEAR 63D ST.)
Non-housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; good service; rent $70; references required.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

39-43 EAST 27TH ST.
Six unusually large, light rooms; bath; every modern convenience for home comfort. $1,400-$1,600.

Bachelor Apartments,
223 Lexington Avenue;
2 Rooms and Bath, $45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Bachelor Apartments,
N. E. Cor. Lexington Av. and 34th St.
2 and 3 Rooms and Bath, $35 & $50.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strictly **MILANO** Fireproof.
127 West 58th St.—One apartment; 8 rooms and bath; special maid's bath-room; outside rooms; all improvements; day and night service; elevator, hall, 'phone service; $2,000.

REVERE HALL,
823 W. 114th, Near Riverside Drive.—5-6-7 rooms and bath; light sunny rooms, elevator, all improvements; 'phone; $660 to $1,000.

IRVINGTON,
807 C. P. West, Facing Park, (100th.)—7-8 rooms and bath; all improvements; $1,140.
First floor doctor's apartment $900.

CARROLLTON,
601 W. 168th, Opposite Subway Station.—5-6-7 rooms and bath; light rooms, large closets, elevator, all improvements. Resident Agent; $690 to $1,000.

COURTWOOD,
600 W. 169th, Cor. B'way.—Elevator house, all improvements; 5-6-7 rooms and bath; 'phone; 24-hour service; $510 to $900.
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SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., near Broadway,
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Terrace Court,
302 Riverside Drive, South Corner 93d St.
High-class modern fireproof house; large rooms, overlooking Riverside Park, 9 and 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $1,500 to $3,400.

Georgean Court
58 Central Park West,
South Corner 60th St.
One of the handsomest apartment houses on the Park. Modern fireproof building, with all the latest improvements. 8, 10, 12 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. $2,300 to $3,800.

Cliff Haven,
417 Riverside Drive, South Corner 114th St.
Modern fireproof apartment; beautiful river view; every room sunlight.
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The Ackerly, 241 West 101st St.
Eight extra large rooms and two baths; modern in every respect; rents, $1,400 to $1,600.
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THE HUNTS POINT
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE.
3 4 5 6 7 8 rooms
$30 $40 $50 $55 $63 $75 rents
with 1, 2 and 3 baths.
PRIVATE PARK FOR TENANTS.
A. ARENT COMPANY,
East 163d and Simpson Streets.
Take Bronx Subway to Simpson Street.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
COR. OF EAST 165TH ST. AND HOE AVE.
Location finest in the Bronx.
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773 WESTCHESTER AV.

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Delightful 6 and 7 room apartments, $42 to $48; steam heat, hot water; every modern convenience. Apply branch office on premises. Send for booklet. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 38 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

14 East 60th St.—To sublet, one, two and three rooms, handsomely furnished, at special Summer rates.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE
$60,000 Stock of Well-Known House of
J. M. BURR & SON CO.,
140 FIFTH AVE., N. Y. CITY,
IMPORTERS OF

LACES

ALSO NETTINGS AND NOVELTIES.
Receiver authorized by Bankruptcy Court to run business at above address for short time to dispose of goods. I have just placed in stock several large consignments,
INCLUDING LARGE VARIETY OF LATEST PATTERNS FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

Just Released from Customs
All New Goods shipped before bankruptcy, but held for duty.
Foreign and Domestic goods for all seasons.
MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY REGARDLESS OF COST.
HOWARD E. BROWN, Receiver in Bankruptcy.

The entire high-grade stock of
L. & F. HAMBURGER
of 37 and 39 West 28th St., retiring, makers of the Famous Marquise Waists and Dresses, and inventoried at $40,000, comprising full and complete lines of

TRIMMINGS,
Laces, Allovers, Embroideries,

real Irish collars and blouses, imported waist fronts, embroidered front panels, medallions, beadings, silk, cotton, and beaded fringes, extra large line of buttons, cords, and a fine assortment of notions; also an extra fine quality and large assortment of silks, velvets, chiffons, silk voiles, marquisettes, serges, linens, nets, cotton voiles, mull, lawns, batiste, linings, &c., will be sold at public auction sale on Tuesday, Aug. 20th, at 10:30 A. M., **on premises 37 & 39 West 28th St.,** between 5th and 6th Aves.,
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
For full particulars follow this paper.
Auctioneer's telephone 4299 Spring.

NEW YORK SILK MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that ten hundred and sixty (1,060) shares of the capital stock of York Silk Mills, held by the undersigned under a Trust Indenture made by York Silk Manufacturing Company to the undersigned, dated September 1st, 1909, will be sold at public auction by Adrian H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 16 Vesey Street, New York City, on the 4th day of September, 1912, at twelve o'clock noon.
WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 EAST 14th St. and 14 WEST 125th St.
New upright pianos $150 upw., $5 monthly; Player pianos $250 upw. Used pianos $75 upw.

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Roll Top DESKS
Office Furniture
in great variety of Style and Price.

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3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest model. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowance for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
245 Broadway. 10 Barclay St.
Cor. of Leonard St. 7 Doors from B'way.
Tel. 5408 Franklin. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GUGGENHEIM, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Benjamin Guggenheim, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Seligman & Seligman, No. 3 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1912.
Dated New York, the 28d day of May, 1912.
DANIEL GUGGENHEIM,
ISAAC GUGGENHEIM,
MORRIS GUGGENHEIM, } Executors.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 3 South William Street, New York City.

Real Estate

554,740 lines of high-grade real estate offerings were published in The New York Times in seven months of 1912, exceeding the combined volume of *three* other New York morning newspapers.

The Sunday edition of The New York Times, with net *paid sales* greatly in excess of 150,000 copies, reaches tens of thousands of families of the well-to-do, discriminating class who read no other New York Sunday newspaper. The New York Times is the most complete Sunday newspaper published—all the news and special features without sensationalism.

Advertisements of real estate offers produce *profitable results* when placed in the Sunday issue of The New York Times.

Telephone 1000 Bryant
The New York Times
Times Square
New York

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The disturbance that was over the Great Lakes Tuesday is now central near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River and moving eastward. During the last twenty-four hours it caused scattered rains in England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region.

It is being followed by a considerable increase in barometric pressure over the Upper Mississippi Valley, where the weather has become fair and somewhat cooler. Widely scattered showers are also reported from the South and the Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures continue near or slightly above seasonable in all parts of the country. The weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday throughout the country.

Temperature will be lower Thursday in the Upper Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic and New England States. In other regions it will not change materially during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate westerly to northwesterly; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have moderate westerly to northwesterly winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Southern New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat cooler Thursday; Friday fair; moderate westerly to northwesterly winds.

Western New York—Fair and slightly cooler Thursday; Friday probably fair; light to moderate northerly winds.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday; slightly cooler in interior; Friday fair; light to moderate westerly and northwesterly winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	68	74	4 P. M.	86	84
6 A. M.	65	72	6 P. M.	81	77
9 A. M.	71	77	9 P. M.	74	76
12 M.	81	84	12 P. M.	73	74

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 79; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 87 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 71 degrees at 6:40 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—261 W. 112th St.; Mrs. Molar.....	Slight
7:30—407-409 W. 13th St.; J. J. Felin & Co..	Slight
11:00—293 Broome St.; Hannah Resinsky...	Trifling
11:25—5 E. 113th St.; Joseph Seder.....	Trifling
P. M.	
12:05—203 Front St.; Griffin Chemical Co..	$25
12:38—617 E. 135th St.; Charles Eldridge..	$150
12:45—1,749-1,751 1st Av.; Berger Brothers..	$100
1:15—261 W. 112th St.; Mrs. Molar....	Trifling
3:15—123 E. 112th St.; Arthur Marcus..	Trifling
5:15—583 E. 128th St.; John Murphy.....	$40
5:45—Front of 214 Front St.; James F. Smith	$25
5:50—1724 St. and Havens Av.; John McPherson.....	Trifling
6:50—424 E. 70th St.; David Mealen.....	$5
7:45—147 St. Nicholas Av.; Julia Hahn..	Trifling
7:20—760 E. 135th St.; Isaac Steingand...	$50
8:20—133 Goerck St.; Harry Engel..	Trifling
8:50—152 W. 62d St.; Mrs. Butler....	Trifling
9:15—609 W. 127th St.; F. Gross.....	Trifling
9:45—374 Canal St.; Abraham Dickman..	$10

EDUCATION NOTES.

The resignations of the following were accepted by the Executive Committee of the Board of Education yesterday: George P. Rott, caretaker, Brooklyn Truant School; Eva West, laundress, New York Parental School; Charles Langford, caretaker, New York Parental School, and Marie B. Gill, cook, New York Parental School.

The following were appointed: Margaret Oschatz, laundress, New York Parental School, at $25 a month; John Schmidt, cook, New York Parental School, at $50; William J. Dorn, cleaner, Brooklyn Truant School, at $25; Edward Winters and Cora T. Winters, caretakers, New York Parental School, at respectively $35 and $25, all with maintenance.

On the report of the Committee of Supplies that William S. Winslow, chemist in the Bureau of School Supplies, had absented himself from duty without leave from July 8 to July 22, the Executive Committee yesterday fined him ten days' pay.

James F. Ryan and Charles S. Malley were appointed as first-grade clerks at $300 each a year.

The sum of $12,525.51 was appropriated for payment of bills of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture for Public School 61, Manhattan, and for grates for Public School 168, Brooklyn.

The sum of $6,000 was transferred from the item, "Supplies and Materials, office of the Superintendent of School Supplies" to the item "Supplies and Materials, office of the City Superintendent of Schools."

The resignation of J. H. P. Altdoerffer, structural steel draughtsman in the Bureau of School Supplies, was accepted.

The Executive Committee approved the plans of the Committee on Buildings for the general construction of Public School 97, Manhattan; Public School 176, Brooklyn, and the Flushing High School.

William S. Mackenzie, former janitor of Public School 140, Brooklyn, was granted an additional leave of absence without pay for three months for the restoration of his health.

On motion of Commissioner Abraham Stern the Executive Committee authorized the employment of William A. Hutcheson, 58 West Twelfth Street, an actuary in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, as actuarial investigator of the Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund, the compensation not to exceed $930, and authorized President Winthrop to make such arrangements as may be found necessary for supplying cards, stationery, &c., in connection with that investigation.

The action of Acting President John Greene in granting consent to the transfer of Samuel Simon, a clerk in the Bureau of Supplies, to the Bureau of Licenses, Mayor's office, was approved.

The preamble and resolution of the Board of Aldermen in regard to the installation of telephones in the public schools was approved.

Leave of absence, with pay, to attend the Firemen's Conventions at Newburg and Rockville Centre was granted to all employes of the Department of Education who are exempt veterans or active volunteer firemen.

On motion of Dr. Houpt it was decided to allow each teacher who has attended regularly the continuation classes leave of absence from regular school service until Sept. 9. This is done subject to approval of the Board of Education.

A motion to establish the position of expert blue printer at $1,500 a year was adopted.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Special Orders 189—Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M., Aug. 14: Patrolmen O. A. J. Hague, 149th Precinct to 37th Precinct; W. A. Murphy, C. O, Squad to Detective Bureau as Acting Sergeant. Mutual transfers: Patrolmen A. H. Schupp, 39th Precinct to 149th Precinct; J. M. McGowan, 149th to 39th; C. H. Boivie, 156th to 165th; J. Kenney, 165th to 156th. Assignments: Patrolmen J. Kenney, 156th Precinct, as doorman from 8 A. M., Aug. 14; W. F. Fay, 171st Precinct, to bicycle duty, from 8 A. M., Aug. 14; T. H. Bahrman, 278th Precinct, as doorman, from 8 A. M., Aug. 14. Temporary assignment: Patrolman L. J. Valentine, 150th Precinct to Telegraph Bureau, Brooklyn, ten days from 4 P. M., Aug. 16. Discontinued: Patrolmen C. H. Boivie, 156th Precinct, and E. J. Carroll, 278th, as doormen from 8 A. M., Aug. 14.

Leave of absence with full pay—Inspector William J. Lahey, 3d District, 3 days from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 20, and Capt. James F. Thompson, 30th, two days from 6 A. M., Aug. 14, to be deducted from vacations. Without pay: Patrolmen H. Maudarer, 37th Precinct, four days from 10 P. M., Aug. 13, and E. J. Hoffman, 43d, one day from 10 P. M., Aug. 13.

Advancements to Grade.—Patrolmen to $1,250 grade, Aug. 1—E. J. Costello, 1; J. F. Anderson, 1; W. O'Brien, 7; J. McElligott, 10; G. H. A. Barchfield, 12; A. Ehrlich, 13; T. J. Sullivan, 13; D. Pisapia, 13; C. L. Manning, 14; T. Quirk, 17; D. M. Fisher, 18; E. Monaghan, 22; M. F. Judge, 25; C. S. Brown, 26; C. J. Goodyear, 28; H. A. Ray, 29; J. J. Dowd, 35; A. J. Tully, 37; T. Coogan, 40; F. Reilly, 43; W. H. Flynn, 63; M. J. Kennedy, 89; W. Geis, 148; F. Niebuhr, 149; T. H. Cogan, 151; T. Boyle, 151; A. V. Pitt, 153; M. F. Phelan, 154; C. Bollenbach, 155; E. Geraghty, 156; F. Back, 157; H. Boyd, 159; L. S. Stevenson, 170; A. Johnson, 174; F. Krenkel, 277; D. J. McBride, C. O.; G. A. Blewett, C. O.; L. J. Blanco, 1; C. J. Ries, 1; A. J. Kruers, 6; F. G. Whelpley, 10; T. A. McClaury, 12; T. Kenny, 13; P. W. Meade, 14; D. McGrath, 14; A. W. Beerman, 16; H. Storjohann, 17; J. Murphy, 18; R. S. Purcell, 22; A. F. Keil, 23; J. M. Dondero, 26; E. Crimmins, 28; B. B. Goldstein, 29; C. P. R. Dorschel, 31; E. J. Fitzsimons, 37; G. T. Rowley, 39; G. Lamkin,, 43; W. Carney, 74; F. P. Bogue, 148; W. Smalling, 149; P. J. Pfeffer, 150; W. J. Bradley, 151; M. J. Dinselbacher, 152; J. R. Steinle, 153; B. Koenig, 155; W. A. P. Harck, 158; J. H. Schoendorf, 157; S. Rabau, 157; A. B. Campbell, 166; T. P. Sullivan, 174; P. J. Fitzpatrick, 274; A. G. Reinert, Traffic C; S. W. Birmingham, D. B.

Fines.—Patrolmen: T. A. Connor, 2d, July 24, absent from outgoing roll-call, one day; J. J. McCausland, 10th, July 23, did not properly patrol, standing in conversation with citizen, three days; C. Katz, Jr., 10th, July 29, (1,) did not properly patrol; (2,) failed to obtain permission, one day; M. J. Toomey, 21st, July 26, absent from outgoing roll-call, one day; E. McCormack, 22d, July 26, failed to report at trial room as ordered, five days; P. D. O'Connell, 28th, July 29, absent from outgoing roll-call, one day; G. C. Strong, 43d, July 31, absent from post, coming from hallway of premises, two days; D. Pisapia, 68th, July 8, absent from post, walking in park, five days.

Reprimanded.—Patrolmen: W. D. Mildrum, F. B. Casey and P.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Brady, J. Litigated motions. 1—Hatter of Leikens. 2—Bankers' Trust Co v. Dietz Co. 3—Same v. same. 4—Routf v. Stillman. 5—Niles v. Niles. 6—Conrad v. Conrad. 7—Belgar v. Ginsburg. 8—Schroder v. Schroder. 9—Tuckerman v. O'Reilly. 10—Hoops v. Harden. 11—Matter of Woolf. 12—Mantle v. Mantle. 13—Bickford v. Albert. 14—Walk v. Lass. 15—Traub v. Traub. 16—Shoemaker v. N Y Red Cross Hospital. 17—Sullivan v. same. 18—Monheimer v. Herman. 19—Fallert v. Mass Bonding and Ins Co. 20—Morgenstern v. Scherff. 21—Richardson v. Donnegan. 22—Muller v. City of Phila. 23—Hanisch v. Krauss. 24—Ledermann v. Navarree Realty Co. 25—Sonnenstrahl v. Sonnenstrahl. 26—Draper v. Rosenberg. 27—Reynolds v. Ireland. 28—N Y Elec Lines Co v. Gaynor. 29—Fox v. Fox. 30—Gumbiner v. Reich. 31—Am Ex Nat Bank v. Loeb. 32—Fager v. Freedman. 33—Ochoa v. Ridgeway Co. 34—Lenz v. Modern Woodmen of Am. 35—Youngs v. Goodman. 36—Same v. same. 37—Same v. same. 38—Quinn v. Smith. 39—Rocco v. Morris Imp Co. 40—Frankenthal v. Cox. 41—Matter of Olcott & Co. 42—Reincke v. Texas Co. 43—Wodicka v. Wodicka. 44—Hoffman v. Fordham View Realty Co. 45—Weinbaum v. Weinbaum. 46—Ettinger v. Montefiore Bldg Co. 47—Carney v. Hoffman. 48—Enos v. Enos. 49—Chambers v. Bacon. 50—Shamroy v. Shamroy. 51—Van Cortlandt, Jr., v. Van Cortlandt. (Glasse.) 52—Little v. Willson. 53—Caporalli v. Santangelo. 54—Zinn v. Zinn. 55—People v. Siegel. 56—Vetter v. Abrams. 57—Beh v. Beh.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers.—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: James Diefenbusch, Theresa J Cottrell, Anna Johanson, George W Waring, Richard Williamson, Nellie H Grant, Lizzie Z Duke, Gustave Le Grab, Charles H Marshall, Gustave A Schlemmer, Leopold Renz, Michael T O'Brien.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smith, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smith, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischof, J. Davis v. Wood—Adam Wiener. Matter of Benson Av—Edward G Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT.—Dugro, J. Thompson v. Navarre Realty Corp.—Alfred Steckler, Jr.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Smith, J. Bertha Hoyenski v. Michael Laskielvicz—Nicholas W Ryan, Samuel Weil v. May Smith—Sigmund Wechsler.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J.—Motions. 1—City of New York v. Metropolitan Associates. 2—Henry Weisfeld Bros. v. Falkenburg Building Co. 3—Cohen v. Cohen. 4—Matter of McDermott. 5—Ormandy v. Ormandy. 6—Howell v. Howell. 7—Devins v. Furlong et al. 8—Bowery Savings Bank v. Kenick. 9—Matter of Collins Av., (Michel.) 10—Matter of Gates Av., (Harris.) 11—Rohr v. Katz. 12—Bradshaw v. Nassau E R R Co. 13—Wright v. same. 14—Hazen v. Willis. 15—Gaylor v. Basch et al. 16—Heyward v. Zimmer. 17—Lashinsky v. Lashinsky. 18—Palmintiere v. Palazzolo. 19—Matter of Burghard. 20—Matter of Star St. 21—Ritter v. Ritter. 22—Neustadt v. v. Perry Agency. 23—Brown v. B H R R Co. 24—McGrath v. same. 25—McFarland v. same. 26—Brown v. same. 27—Williamson v. Nassau E R R Co. 28—Wietronella, infant, v. same. 29—Lome v. same. 30—Hezel v. Hezel. 31—Nairne v. Stiles et al. 32—Matter of Rinella. 33—Matter of Bolton. 34—Tepp v. Brown et al. 35—Hamilton Trust Co. v. Fisher & Iglesias Co. 36—Fridenberg, (Actions 1 and 2,) v. Macon Construction Co et al. 37—Soule, (Actions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8,) v. Macon Construction Co. 38—Metzger v. Knox et al. 39—Attina v. Streeter. 40—Kurnick v. Sherusky. 41—Elerbauer v. Simon. 42—Matter of Johnson, (Charles St.) 43—Brown v. Brown. 44—Mayer v. Stables et al. 45—Ahearn v. McKay. 46—Roebling v. Weaver. 47—Rosenmertz v. Myers. 48—Matter of Regenstein. 49—Matter of Paymtar Av.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Townsend, J. Clarence Bailey, John Johnson, Henry Monees, Sabino Ricco, Braunso Sunfrat, Salvator Corsonna.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Ketcham, S. Wills of Harriet E Peck, Sarah A Winch, Robert M Spinney, Margaretha Barber, Sophie Sandman, Rose Bracken, Elizabeth Roche, Kate Jordan. Accountings of Catharine Wright, Jose Pazos Lopez, Anthony Janukajtys, Anna Dieckermann, (now Gunderman,) Peter Dieckermann, Sophie Pfohlmann, Henry Bloomgarden, Elizabeth Eckel, Ellen A. Donovan, Chester T. Burns, Elizabeth C Stretzer. Administration of Edwin V Buskirk. Estate of Caroline Turner.

Lost

LOST.—In Madison Square Garden, Monday night, a pocketbook marked Edward F. Hyman, containing a loose pearl and a loose diamond. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to Fred H. Samuels, 31 East 27th St.

LOST.

Black leather handbag from automobile, on Saturday, motoring in New Jersey. Liberal reward will be paid for its return to J. G. Hilliard, 55 John St., New York City.

LOST—In Madison Square Garden Monday night, a pocketbook marked Edward H. Hylan, containing loose pearl and loose diamond; finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to Fred Samuel, 31 East 27th St.

LOST.—Saturday afternoon on Staten Island ferryboat, brown paper package containing insurance papers and records. Reward paid for return of same to S. H. Gage, 25 West 42d St.

LOST—Between 7th Av., 42d, 45th, and Broadway; diamond-studded fob, "W. W. T." engraved; $20 reward. Witt, Room 831, Singer Building.

LOST—Lady's ring of 5 diamonds; liberal reward. 221 West 11th St., after 6 P. M.

Found

FOUND, Aug. 14.—POLICE DEPARTMENT of the City of New York, 240 Centre St., Manhattan. Lost property recovered by the police and forwarded to this office awaiting claimants: Parasol, handbag, containing pocketbook, keys, and a small amount of money; black colored seat; pair of eyeglasses in case, marked J. B. Hoecker, prescription optician, Brooklyn, N. Y. 269 State St., Brooklyn: Dress-suit case.

FOUND, Aug. 13.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Hudson Tubes. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: File, ash trays, camera, memorandum and time books, two umbrellas.

FOUND, Aug. 13—NEW YORK CENTRAL, (N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.) Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Book, pair gloves, 2 umbrellas, raincoat, keys, straw hat, blueprints.

FOUND, Aug. 13—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Three packages.

FOUND, Aug. 13—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Three umbrellas, 4 packages.

FOUND, Aug. 13—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Umbrella, book.

FOUND, Aug. 13—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Three umbrellas, package, collars, 2 umbrellas, eyeglasses, fountain pen, package clothing, magazine, lady's coat, eyeglasses, package, umbrella, keys, straw hat, coat.

FOUND, Aug. 13—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Parcel Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Package money, umbrella, watch, fob, umbrella, hat, 4 packages, suitcase, umbrella, comb, brush, soap, slippers, nightshirt, eyeglasses, overcoat, watch, handkerchief.

FOUND, Aug. 13—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply Lost Property Bureau, 9 Morris St.: 2d AV. "L"—Candles, clothes, parasol, bag, books, hat, box, coat, pictures, stand. 3D AV. "L"—Bagpipe, 3 umbrellas, purse, bag, lunchbox, pin, books, keys, 2 hats, box of slippers, shirt, toy, ink. 6TH AV. "L"—Two umbrellas, handbag, purse, jewelry, candy, books, gloves, shirtfront, samples, apron, shirt, tie, stationery, case, rule, keys, soda bromide, cement, basket. 9TH AV. "L"—Umbrella, meshbag, satchel, underwear, advertising forms, overalls. SUBWAY—Camera, spade, cane, purse, money, pencil, cigars, letter, books, gloves, money, hat, belts, razor, cloth, bag, muslin, shirt, trousers, knife.

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PROMINENT CONSULTING ENGINEER offers unusual opportunity to two CIVIL ENGINEERS and one ARCHITECT; must be young men, ambitious, and well recommended; interest in business and substantial salaries to right parties; investment of $5,000 each required. WRITE, giving full particulars, for appointment, T., Room 446, 32 Broadway, city.

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Large returns on small investment positively guaranteed by prominent manufacturing corporation; amply secured; splendid opportunity; bank references; particulars upon request. W 141 Times.

Plumbing, steamfitting shop for sale; good locality, good chance. H. J., 263 West 125th St.

For Sale

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

IF

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FOUND, notify the owner on this page.
IN WANT OF EMPLOYMENT, let The New York Times find it.
YOU NEED HELP, ask for it in a small advertisement.
YOU WANT A ROOM, you can find it.
YOU WANT A BOARDING PLACE, this page will point out one.
YOU WANT TO GO INTO BUSINESS, you can create or find the opportunity here.
YOU WANT ANYTHING within reason, this page will supply it. You can satisfy almost any want by reading and using Times "Wants."

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Country Board	.20	.57
Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25	.69
Employment Bureaus	.20	.54
For Sale	.30	.84
Help Wanted	.15 2t. a wk.	.25
Horses and Carriages	.25	.60
Lost, Found, Rewards	.30	.75
Pianos and Organs	.25	.69
Purchase and Exchange	.30	.84
Rooms To Let or Wanted	.15	.36
Situations Wanted	.15 2t. a wk.	.25
Yachts, Vessels	.25	.60

Country Board

Long Island.

ROOMS to rent, with board, in fine neighborhood; from $10 up. Mrs. Breng, 186 Franklin Av., Far Rockaway.

Rockaway Park, (46 2d Av.)—Cool rooms, with balconies overlooking ocean; excellent board; reasonable.

Large, airy rooms, table board. Mrs. Gardner, 196 Franklin Av. Telephone 2385—Far Rockaway.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD, Highland.—Board, fruit farm. Arrange White, 300 West 46th, New York. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

YOU WILL GO ONLY 35 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY ! ! !
$18 PER WEEK AND UP FOR TWO PEOPLE INCLUDES ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ELECTRIC-LIGHTED ROOM, WITH PRIVATE TILED BATHROOM AND SUPERB HOTEL MEALS, AT THE ELMWOOD, 43 SOUTH WALNUT ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J. Special rates for families.

Southern exposure; billiard room, palm room, smoking room, vacuum cleaned; electric candles on dining room tables give a fairyland effect; four minutes from station; not a country hotel, but a first-class metropolitan house; why continue to pay same rates in a boarding house with one bath to fifteen people?

Take the wonderful McAdoo tube either from your office door, at Broadway and Cortlandt St., or the centre of the theatre, shopping district, at Broadway and 33d St.; no crowded Subway and warm cars; no ferries; charmingly located in metropolitan zone.

MURRAY HILL, N. J.
Adjoining Summit, Murray Hill Park Club, (private.) Accommodates limited number refined people. Cool, attractive rooms, large, small. Private bath optional. Wholesome food. 550 feet above sea in Watchung Mountains; beautiful scenery; clear, tonic; exhilarating air. Station 10 minutes' walk, (auto service free;) 45 minutes on Lackawanna. Room and board, $10.50 to $14 per week. Mears, 110 West 34th St. Greeley 4120.

Hillside House.—Elegant surroundings; homelike; excellent table; airy rooms. Mrs. Mary Jacobus, Caldwell, N. J.

Country Board Wanted

Home wanted for nervous lady in adult private family, near New York; Long Island preferred; $40 monthly; references. F., Box 127, Cragsmoor, Ulster County, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; table guests; references; telephone.

28TH ST., 113 EAST.—Opposite Subway station; large rooms, with or without board; all modern improvements; references exchanged. 'Phone 1111 Madison Square.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Suites, with private bath; also other rooms, with fine board.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Second floor suite; private bath; other rooms; elevator; excellent table.

THE RHODA, (69 Madison Av.)—Small hotel, catering to select patronage at moderate prices; table choice and abundant. Mad. Sq. 3318.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished parlor suite, with private bath; other rooms; Southerners accommodated.

14TH, 213 WEST.—Rooms, with board, $7 to $10 per week; good table; also table board; references. Mrs. Richardson, manager.

39TH 49 WEST.—Heart retail shopping district; walking distance theatres; high-class home cooking; Summer rates; Southerners catered to; table board.

44TH ST., 200 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793 Bryant.

47TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private bath; house and table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; baths, telephones; superior table; moderate.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first-class; moderate.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large second-story room; private bath, hot water supply; room telephone.

269 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone Subway; board optional.

72D ST., 306 WEST.—Homelike surroundings; large room; private bath, for two or more people; also single rooms; excellent home cooking.

72D ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive rooms; special rate if taken now for Winter; table guests.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates; table guests. Telephone 1356 Columbus.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—17th year; Summer rates; rooms, baths; table; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Rooms, en suite or singly; first-class house; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining; superior cooking; table guests; reasonable.

50-52 WEST 82D.
BEAUTIFUL HOUSES. SCHUYLER 8397.

83D ST., 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; refined Jewish family; home comforts.

86TH ST., 137 WEST.—Accommodate one or two gentlemen in exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access to Subway, "L," surface lines; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine rooms; electricity, telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; table board; telephone; references.

82D ST., 66 WEST.—In refined Jewish home, single room; first-class board; references.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Desirable suite; private bath; suitable gentlemen; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

85TH ST., 122 WEST.—Large room; private bath; also medium rooms; homelike; German cooking.

90TH ST., 13 WEST.—Refined Jewish home; large, small rooms; excellent table; references. Riverside 3569.

92D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; large and small; excellent table. Telephone 9039 Riverside.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished; near Park, "L"; French cuisine; table guests.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; all conveniences; also single room; good board; references.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, small room; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

96TH, 54 WEST, NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Airy, large, small rooms; superior cooking; reasonable.

96TH ST., 61 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

103D, 879 West End Av.—Attractive corner room; lavatory; excellent cuisine; gentlemen; Summer rates.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Established 17 years; private baths; suites; others; superior table; reference.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, room with private bath; table guests; references.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped; view; private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; absolutely perfect for comfort and convenience; good home table; moderate.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

107TH ST., 202 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished, light rooms, first class; private family; elevator. Apt. 3 West.

113TH, 544 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Double, second floor; table guests; home cooking; Summer rates.

623 WEST 113TH ST.
Adjoining Riverside Drive; large, front rooms; southern exposure; lavatory; unusual table. Telephone Morningside 8136.

417 WEST 118TH ST.
Newly decorated rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, opposite Columbia University.—Elegant, new, modern, fireproof building; elevators, reception room, roof garden; all rooms light, airy, newly furnished; shower baths adjoining; beautiful, cool, ground-floor restaurant; moderate rates. See Yetman, manager

129TH, 17 WEST.—Desirable rooms; running water; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; roof garden; large rooms, electricity; homelike; table guests.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike, desirable accommodations; excellent table board; reasonable rates.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large, airy room, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; refergnce; telephone.

149TH ST., 540 and 548 WEST, (near Broadway and beautiful Riverside;) healthiest section. THE AUDUBON.

A place far above average boarding house. Hotel accommodations, boarding house prices. Telephone 2557 Audubon. BONBEAM, Prop.

A.—A.— THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; exclusive residence; charming rooms; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; 20 minutes Broadway or seashore; near ferry; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. 'Phone 379 Tompkins.

BROADWAY Subway, West 157th.—Rooms, overlooking river; dinner; gentlemen, business women. Telephone 203 Audubon.

COOL, large, small rooms, overlooking Park; Summer rates; telephone 5326 Schuyler.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, Woodbury.—Overlooking Hudson; shady grounds; two blocks north 157th Subway. 4412 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, (Heights.)—Water view; Subway, 5 minutes; corner trolley, 15 minutes to Wall St., Broadway district; high-class board, rooms; spacious apartments, furnished, unfurnished. 905 Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall Subway; delightfully cool rooms; excellent table; near river. 'Phone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

LARGE, sunny room, with or without board, wanted for elderly lady, near Columbia University. Address Columbia, 1,264 Amsterdam Av. Stationery.

THREE gentlemen desiring exclusive home; private house, central; September reservation. Select, 852 Columbus Av.

REFINED gentleman desires nice room and board in select private family at Elizabeth, N. J. Box P 25 Times.

Young Columbia law student desires two rooms, bath, and board with refined private family. L 100 Times.

WITH Spanish-speaking family, above 42d St., by refined young American. P 26 Times.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH, 103 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite; Subway express station, elevator; gentlemen; references. Apartment 61.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Large, small room; all conveniences; superior board; near Subway; references. O'Rourke.

16TH ST., 130 EAST.—Large and small rooms; elegant surroundings; gentlemen; near Subway. Meehan.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

25TH ST., 106 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; all improvements; large, small; $2.25 up; telephone.

27TH ST., 43 EAST.—Large room, bath; gentlemen; references; breakfast optional; first apartment.

29TH ST., 40 EAST, (Between Madison and 4th Avs.)—Large and small rooms; Summer prices.

30TH, 39 EAST.—Large, elegantly furnished; private bath; phone; other rooms.

35TH ST., 13 EAST.—Single furnished rooms for rent. Call mornings and evenings.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Attractive rooms, double, single; baths, running water; gentlemen; references.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—Only responsible people wanted; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively; $2 week. Stetson.

58TH ST., 66 EAST.—Large, pleasant front room; also alcove room; well furnished. Owner.

58TH ST., near 5th Av.—Large, magnificently furnished; private bath, telephone, electricity; private family. Address H. H., Times.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Beautiful large and small room; $3.50 up; telephone 1978 Gramercy; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (524.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 620.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; hot, cold, running water; bath, telephone.

West Side.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.
Large, well-furnished rooms for refined persons.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, clean, cool rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; single room; $3.

29TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large front room, well furnished; private house; suitable for two; references.

43D ST., 250 WEST.—Two rooms, with kitchen; also hall rooms; bath; telephone. Edwards.

45TH ST., 244 WEST.—Cozy hallroom; large closet; clean, quiet; gentlemen only; references exchanged.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large and small; breakfast if desired. Telephone 3558 Bryant.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Rooms, with and without bath; electricity; select neighborhood; reference; transients accommodated.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Newly renovated and furnished house, large and small rooms, moderate.

48TH ST., 42 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; references.

49TH ST., 73 WEST.—Desirable rooms; house strictly first class; references.

55TH ST., 344 WEST.—Large, suitable for two; running water, bath; telephone.

56TH ST., 361 WEST.—Renovated and newly furnished; hot and cold water; telephone.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, suites; private baths; electric lighting; board optional; references.

58TH, 104 WEST.—Attractive suite; three front rooms; modern apartment; reasonable. 7248 Columbus. Dixon.

58TH ST., 148 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bath; select, quiet house; breakfast; phone; references.

61ST, 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite of rooms; also single room. Stetson. 4039 Columbus.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Immaculately kept rooms, with private bath; hall room, $4; inside room, $2.50; gentlemen; breakfast optional; gas; electricity; telephone.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large room, dressing room, small room; telephone; table guests accommodated.

69TH ST., 135 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; private bath; other rooms; choice location; telephone.

102 WEST 69TH ST.
LARGE ROOMS; MODERN HOUSE.

70TH ST., 103 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with private bath; second floor; other rooms.

70TH ST., 307 WEST.—Attractive furnished room; running water, 'phone; private house; near Subway.

70TH, 130 WEST.—Double and single rooms; bath, hot-water supply; telephone; references.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room for gentleman; all accommodations; private house.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large parlor, with extension, suitable for doctor's office. Telephone 1356 Columbus.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; medium room; private house; 'phone; gentlemen.

76TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large, desirable room; attractive neighborhood; all modern conveniences. Phone 8124 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 104 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large and small; all conveniences; private house. Telephone 8315 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Attractive, large room; bath; single room; running water; private family; references.

76TH ST., 123 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms in first-class neighborhood; telephone; references; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Desirable, cool rooms, with and without private bath; electric lights; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Room; running water; adjoining bath; electricity; also small room; telephone; references.

76TH, 238 WEST.—Desirable single room; board optional; steam heat; unlimited hot water; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Large and small rooms can be had by those desiring refined home surroundings; modern house, electric lights, bath, and telephone; preferably gentlemen; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Medium room; all conveniences; suitable one or two gentlemen; small room.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; conveniences; twin beds; single room; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 175 WEST.—Desirable large front rooms, newly furnished; running water; corner apartment, one flight; convenient; telephone. Shields.

78TH, 100 WEST.—Suitable parlor suite in attractive apartment; conveniences; reasonable. Fhiller.

78TH ST., 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor; single, en suite; private bath; twin beds.

80TH ST., 152 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; hot and cold running water; private residence.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Front room, ground floor; private bath; other rooms, beautifully furnished; references.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, single or en suite; refined, homelike surroundings; elevator apartment; near Subway and elevated; gentlemen; references V. & R.

81ST ST., 133 WEST.—Floor through, adjoining bath; suite or singly; gentlemen; phone; references.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; electric light; all conveniences; moderate rates.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large front parlor, adjoining bath; single room; running water; conveniences. Anderson.

84TH ST., 10 WEST.—Beautiful private residence; handsomely furnished rooms; telephone.

85TH ST., 112 WEST.—Couple occupying handsome residence will rent one large room; bath; gentlemen.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms, suitable two; private house; telephone.

86TH, 310 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; near Subway; telephone 6388 Riverside.

87TH ST., 127 WEST.—Cozy room adjoining bath; telephone; near elevated, Subway; $20 monthly; permanent.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Elegant back parlor, private bath; telephone; medium room; every convenience; select house.

91ST ST., 66 WEST.—Large front room, new furniture, for gentleman or business couple.

126 WEST 91ST ST.; WHEELOCK. FRONT SUITE; PRIVATE FAMILY.

92D ST., 82 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room, nicely furnished, $4; breakfast if desired. Rosenfield.

93D ST., 69 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room, elevator apartment; telephone; private family. Smith.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; running water; telephone; $2.50, $5.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.
COOL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

101ST ST., 205 WEST, (The Ludington, three doors from Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished suites of one and two rooms, with attached kitchen if desired; elevator, telephone and maid service all night $3 to $12 weekly; special day rates; best transportation. Telephone 1,763 Riverside.

102D ST., 202 WEST.—Desirable outside room for young, refined, business lady, gentleman. Apartment 3.

107TH ST., 266 WEST.—Beautiful, large front and back rooms; running water, bath, 'phone; suitable for two gentlemen; near Subway and elevated; private house; first-class table if desired.

107TH ST., 220 WEST.—Bright, airy, attractively furnished room; elevator; private family; references. Apartment 35.

112TH ST., 511 WEST.—Light, cool room, elevator, electricity, 'phone; gentleman. Clark.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Two large, southern front rooms; three closets each; lavatory; gentlemen. Hapgood.

113TH ST., 523 WEST.—Private house; refined surroundings; exceptionally well-furnished large, small rooms; reasonable.

113th St., 611 WEST.—Large front room; southerly exposure. Apartment 52.

114TH, 317 WEST.—Large, attractive outside room; bath; private family; refined surroundings; reasonable. Thomas.

114TH, 606 WEST, Near Riverside.—Pleasant room; southern exposure; all modern conveniences; near Subway.

116TH ST, Between Riverside and Broadway.—Beautiful, large, light, airy room for one or two gentlemen; connecting bath; references required. Telephone Morningside 8199.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (opposite Morningside Park.)—Attractive, front rooms; kitchen; single, en suite. Apartment 2.

118TH ST., (408 Manhattan Av.)—Large, light room; convenient elevated, Subway; telephone, electricity; reasonable. Stowell.

120TH, 137 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two; private house; all modern conveniences.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Cool corner, four windows; all conveniences; telephone; $2-$4. Hungerford.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (21.)

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Beautiful suite; private bath, shower, telephone; modern elevator apartment; $7. Carter.

(123D) BROADWAY, 3,100.—Charming suite of front rooms; elevator; board if desired. Apartment 11.

510 WEST 124TH.—POWELL. DESIRABLE ROOMS; ELEVATOR; REFERENCES.

142D ST., 611 WEST.—Large and small room; every convenience; private house; near Riverside; cheap.

153D ST., 462 WEST.—Large, sunny room; all conveniences; one or two gentlemen; reasonable.

A.—THE LELAND BOARD AND ROOM DIrectory, 4 West 33d St., (25th year,) offers superior accommodations in exclusive house; moderate rates. Information free. Telephone Madison Square 4514.

CENTRAL PARK WEST 327.—Large front, light room; well furnished in elevator apartment, facing Central Park; best of references. Osler.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th St.)—Large, airy outside rooms, all improvements; subway express. Henry.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, (Northwest.)—Breezy corner rooms, suite or single; Southerners; Spanish spoken. 101 Waverley Place.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

WANTED—Well-furnished room, with running water, couch, large table, bookcase, &c., convenient to downtown district. Write, stating price per month and all particulars. C. A. L., Room 1,017, 90 West St., New York City.

GENTLEMAN desires furnished room, use of shower, between 72d and 96th Sts., west of Broadway; state particulars and rental. W 203 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Two or three well furnished rooms with bath in west New York, by gentleman of a foreign Consulate; breakfast desired; give monthly rate. Box P 20 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes room with private family or widow between 90th and 110th Sts., West. Please state price and full particulars. P 204 Times.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, cultured, desires 1 or 2 furnished or unfurnished rooms with private bath; private entrance; select location; about $35. P 14 Times.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

West Side.

Doctor's office; adult family of exceptional reference will rent Oct. 1 large back parlor, use of reception room, in private house, West 148th, near St. Nicholas Av.; service first-class. S. C., 263 West 125th.

Clinton Model Apartments, 2,149 Clinton Av., (181st St.)—Latest scientific improvements; children's playground, steam, gas, electric, hot water; 3 and 4 rooms; rents, $15 to $21.

Newly renovated; all light six-rooms and bath; private halls; near all stations; $35, $38. 137 West 104th St.

80th St., 143 West.—Fine parlor; private entrance and bath; large front room; references.

East Side.

Three rooms; private bath, elevator, and telephone service; private entrance; furnished; maid service if desired. Superintendent, 71 East 87th St.

Bronx.

For lease, 323 East 142d St., a three-story two-family brick and stone dwelling; very low rent; extra choice location. Wm. E. Diller, Owner, 1,054 Walton Av.

Machinery

FOR SALE—SINGER DOUBLE AND SINGSTEL NEEDLE MACHINES AT A SACRIFICE; ABSOLUTELY NEW. W 208 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Help Wanted, Female

A MISS, 16-year size, wanted for permanent position to try on garments in fitting room. Apply to Mr. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

EMBROIDERERS for gold and silk work. Call with samples. 630 West 139th St. Burton.

J. L. KESNER CO. REQUIRES COMPETENT GIRLS FOR THEIR AUDITING DEPARTMENT; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN CHECKING AND BALANCING; THOSE WITH COMPTOMETER EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 108 WEST 22D ST., 8:30 A. M., THURSDAY.

LADIES to make rosettes and sew beads on slippers; piecework at home; experience unnecessary; good pay. Call 2d floor, 249 West 36th St.

SYDENHAM Hospital School for Nurses, 343 East 116th St., New York City.—General course of training for young women of education in the maternity, surgical, medical, and dispensary departments of the hospital; age limit 20 to 30 years. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses

WANTED—Nurses; applications will be received from young ladies who desire to enter a training school for nurses; must be over 21, of good moral character, good education, and habits. Address Superintendent, 138 2d St., New York.

WANTED—Teachers wishing to give up the school room for a more remunerative and healthier vocation; salary guaranteed; experience unnecessary. 'Phone for appointment, Madison Square 5470. C. E. Wade.

WANTED—A nurse for a child one and a half years; must be experienced, strong and vigorous; wages $30. Address Vernon, P. O. Box 794, New York City.

WANTED—Competent stenographer, who can dictate letters and handle ordinary correspondence; Oliver machine. Apply The Craftsman, 41 West 34th St.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in office work, good at figures, typewriting, preferred; stenography not necessary; salary, $10; hours, 9 to 5:30; references required. Apply in writing. P 202 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

A PROMINENT CORPORATION desires the services of a man about 40 years of age, having the qualifications that go to make a successful salesman; natural ability more essential than previous experience; salary and commission; interview by appointment. Address P. O. Box 148, Madison Square Branch, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in Trenton, N. J., in a manufacturing concern; an experienced double entry bookkeeper, to go over our books for the last three or four years, to check up, verify, and straighten them out, and take off trial balances; a temporary position for a few months. Address, stating age, qualifications, references, and salary expected, P. O. Box 184, Trenton, N. J.

BOYS wanted; wideawake American boys; high-class, progressive concern; opportunities for advancement and to learn business. Address in own handwriting, L., P. O. Box 100, Station D, New York City.

BOY of 16 to take out packages and make himself useful; state wages wanted and references, to X 97 Times.

DRAUGHTSMAN with experience on ornamental iron work, knowledge of shop practice and architectural detail essential; position out of town; state experience. Box X 91 Times.

EDUCATED, wide-aw

STOPS EXHIBITION OF MURDERERS' BODIES

Sanitary Supt. Bensel Orders Undertakers Who Tricked Him to Bury Them at Once.

STATE TO INVESTIGATE, TOO

Prison Warden Also Misled Into Violation of Law — Guidetti Mourns Loss of "Good Advertisement."

Decisive steps were taken yesterday by the Department of Health to hasten the burial of the five Italians who were put to death in Sing Sing Prison last Monday for the murder of Mrs. Mary Hall near Croton Lake, in Westchester County, last November. Sanitary Supt. Bensel was highly incensed when he learned that the bodies were being used for exhibition purposes by Latone & Guidetti, the undertakers into whose custody they were delivered by the prison authorities, and issued peremptory orders that interment should take place to-day without fail.

Incidentally, the State Prison Department at Albany began an investigation to fix responsibility for the disposition of the bodies which, it is said, were delivered to the undertakers without proper authorization. Only one of the five men had relatives in this country, and the other four bodies were turned over to the undertakers on a petition signed by supposed friends of the dead men.

Efforts to obtain a statement from Warden Kennedy at Sing Sing yesterday were unavailing. The Warden's Clerk was emphatic in denying that there had been any irregularity on the part of the prison authorities.

Had Orders for Bodies.

"The undertaker, Guidetti," he declared, "appeared before the Warden and demanded the bodies. He presented five requisition slips signed by persons said to be relatives of the dead men, and Mr. Kennedy was left with no discretion in the matter."

"Guidetti has stated that he had no authorization from relatives in the cases of four of the men," the reporter said. "He declares that he obtained permission to take charge of the bodies as the result of a petition he circulated in the Italian colonies in Brooklyn and Manhattan. He has been frank enough to declare that only Salvatore di Marco had relatives in this country and that it was in his case alone that an order signed by a kinsman was submitted."

"We never saw anything of any petition," was the brusque retort. "We would not have paid any attention to such a document if it had been submitted to us.

When a TIMES reporter visited the undertaking establishment of Latone & Guidetti, 236 Mulberry St., last evening he found the youthful junior member of the firm in a state of indignation over the order received from Sanitary Supt. Bensel that the funerals of the five murderers must take place to-day. Guidetti's attitude was that of a legitimate showman whose profitable enterprise had been unjustly prohibited. He was utterly at a loss to see in what way his exhibition could offend public decency.

He was greatly surprised also when informed that the prison authorities declared that they had been imposed upon.

"That's a lie," he said sharply. "The Warden knew the orders I handed him were not signed by relatives, except in the case of Salvatore di Marco. I told him the others had no relatives in the United States, but that the requisitions were signed by friends of the men who were willing to let me have the bodies."

Guidetti produced a checkbook and showed stubs to prove that he had expended $7 apiece for five graves in Calvary Cemetery. He also showed a check which had been honored which, he said, was in payment for the five coffins.

"Dr. Blauvelt treated me awfully mean," he announced. "Here is the permit he signed to hold the bodies until Saturday. This morning he came in, scratched his name off the permit and blotted out the date. Then he told me that Dr. Bensel wanted to see me. When I saw Bensel he was mad. He told me that I would have to bury the bodies to-morrow without fail or he would have me arrested and I would be sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and spend a term of six months in jail.

"So long as Dr. Blauvelt, who is Dr. Bensel's assistant, has spoiled the permit he gave me, I will have to do what they say. It's a shame. Twenty thousand persons came to the exhibition yesterday and during last night. One man told me that he came all the way from Poughkeepsie."

Dr. Bensel to Punish Undertakers.

Then Guidetti made the startling assertion that a rival Italian undertaker had been permitted to "exhibit" the body of a "Black Hand murderer" for twelve days before shipping it to Italy for burial. He declared that he had complained to Dr. Bensel because he was not being treated with like consideration.

When Dr. Bensel was informed that Guidetti had charged that a similar exhibit had been held by a rival without interference on the part of the Health Department, his jaws clicked, and he replied with earnestness:

"Guidetti told me the same thing, and if it is true and I can find out the name of the undertaker I will send him to jail in a hurry. So far as placing the bodies of criminals on exhibition is concerned, this is the first time that such a practice has been called to my attention."

Morbidly curious persons visited the chapel of Latone & Guidetti in such numbers yesterday that three patrolmen from the Mulberry Street Station were detailed to keep the crowd in order. Guidetti stood in front of the line of coffins chanting in solemn monotone "Take your hats off!" and smiling at the unceasing clink of small coins rattling in the tin trays which were perched at the foot of each plain oak coffin. Many well-dressed men and women were among the curious. The police estimate that fully 10,000 persons visited the chapel during the day.

WARDEN ORDERED TO EXPLAIN.

Prison Supt. Scott Investigating the Surrender of the Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Warden John S. Kennedy of Sing Sing Prison has been directed to make a report to Col. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of State Prisons, of his delivery to a New York undertaker of the bodies of the five Italians who were put to death in Sing Sing Prison on Monday.

LOSES $250 MATCHING COINS.

Strangers Take Up with a Tourist, Who Gets Back $178 in Court.

Carl Morrioth, a tourist stopping at the Broadway Central Hotel, complained bitterly to Magistrate Kernochan, in the Essex Market Court yesterday, that he had lost $250 the day before matching coins with two polite strangers whom he had met in Battery Park.

He told how he was sitting on a bench in the sun when first one and then another stranger joined him, and soon all three were repairing to a nearby restaurant. Then, Morrioth said, the first of his companions suggested that they have some fun with the other man by pretending to match coins with the odd man—the other stranger—always losing. Morrioth supposed, of course, that the money would be paid back amid laughing explanations, but just when he himself had lost $250 in one venture, the other two discovereed pressing engagements and started to leave.

He pursued the first polite stranger all the way to Second Avenue, demanding loudly the return of $178. Soon a policeman intervened, and the polite stranger, who gave his name as Frank Wilson of 220 West 108th Street, was in court yesterday.

Wilson admitted he had no claim on the $178 which was turned over to Morrioth, who said he supposed the other polite stranger had gone with the balance.

HOLD WOMAN FOR FORGERY.

Miss Zindel Hysterical When Arrested for a $5,795 Note.

Miss Rosa Zindel, President of the Zindel Manufacturing Company of 372 Fourth Avenue, manufacturer of tortoise shell goods, was carried, hysterical and crying, into the Tombs Prison last night, following her arrest on a bench warrant issued by Chief Magistrate McAdoo. She was locked up, charged with the forgery of a note purporting to be from E. & R. Quinn & Co., Philadelphia merchants, for $5,795.86, which she discounted at the Century Bank. The note fell due a few days ago, and when it was not paid it was learned that the note was a forgery, the bank officials declare.

When Lieut. Jerry Barber of the East Twenty-second Street Station, accompanied by Attorney Jesse Epstein of 149 Broadway, who had obtained the warrant, went to arrest the woman, they met with much trouble. As if expecting the arrival of the police, she had instructed the Superintendent of the Schermerhorn Apartments, 21 East Eighty-second Street, where she lives, not to admit any person of persons who might wish to see her. The warrant servers were obliged to use forceful methods to get past him, and then had a tussle with the elevator man.

When they reached her apartment Miss Zindel began shrieking, and tried to climb out of the windows, according to the detective. She was later somewhat quieted, and was told she must go to the Tombs. She replied that she was sick, and could under no circumstances leave her rooms. She was informed that she would be taken to Bellevue Hospital, and locked up in the prison ward if she preferred. She declared she would rather go to the Tombs, saying that she would then be able to later charge the city with false arrest, and that she might compromise her intended suit for damages if she merely went to the hospital. Her doctor was sent for, and the four started for the Tombs in an automobile. On her way down she became hysterical, and twice fainted.

Miss Zindel is an attractive woman, and was beautifully gowned. The crowd outside the Tombs evidently mistook her for Becker's wife, for they gathered about the entrance, one man crying: "The Old Raider ain't such a bad sort of a feller. He'll get out all right. Don't you care, Missus."

Two weeks ago Mr. Epstein, representing several creditors of the Zindel Company, began bankruptcy proceedings against the firm, and another against Miss Zindel personally. Mr. Epstein was appointed receiver, and Miss Zindel was notified to appear before United States Commissioner Gilchrist day before yesterday. She failed to put in an appearance, but a certificate signed by Dr. Harris Weinstein of 825 Lexington Avenue was presented, stating that she was too ill to appear. Judgment by default was taken yesterday.

Miss Zindel was at one time confidential secretary to the founder of the business, which was started some fifty years ago. She is said to have received the remuneration of $12,000 a year for her services. At his death, some six years ago, she succeeded in interesting several business men and was able to raise over $100,000. With thus she purchased the business outright, and soon removed the establishment to its present headquarters. She rented a twelve-story building and sublet a part of it.

VAUDEVILLE TRUST LOSES.

Performers Get $30,000 Damages Against United Booking Offices.

In a decision handed down yesterday Supreme Court Justice Lehman severely scored the various prominent vaudeville managers organized under the name of the United Booking Offices of America, branded them as a combination practicing illegal restraint and malicious boycotts against outsiders, and entered a judgment of $30,000 against them in favor of the vaudeville team of Amann and Hartley.

According to the complaint borne out by Justice Lehman, B. F. Keith, F. F. Proctor, E. F. Albee, and, until this year, Percy G. Williams, who combined in 1906 as the United Booking Offices of America, had safeguarded their control of more than 90 per cent. of the vaudeville houses of the United States, and Canada by unfair methods. In 1907 Andrew Amann and Florence Hartley, who, in a vaudeville travesty sketch, had for some years acted in the independent vaudeville circuits of the United States, attempted, through their agents, to book with some of the houses controlled by the syndicate. Arrangements were made, it was set forth, for signing their contract, but when it was discovered that they had for some time appeared in independent houses the contract was refused. A weekly publication, containing the names of actors and actresses in disfavor with the syndicate, is circulated among all the offices and managers connected with the United Booking Offices. For four years, until 1911, Amann and Hartley were included in this blacklist, with the result, it was declared, that the couple could not obtain employment in any of the better class houses of this country and Canada.

The boycott against the team was entirely effective, it was said. It resulted in damages of $30,000 granted yesterday on the pleadings by Justice Lehman. In 1909 Dennis F. O'Brien and M. L. Malevinskey of 1,482 Broadway appealed to the Legislature at Albany in behalf of Amann and Hartley. At the time, Henry W. Taft and the firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn defended the system for the managers' booking offfice before the State Committee, and when in 1910 a bill was passed, it was, according to Mr. O'Brien, so worded as to preclude the possibility of enforcement.

"Having gained nothing in Albany, we next appealed to Mayor Gaynor," said Mr. O'Brien, "but our complaint was not honored. In consequence, the Commissioner of Licenses was approached, but he declared he could not help us; so the suit in the Supreme Court was filed as a last resort.

The defendants answered the filing of the first complaint with a demurrer, and Justice Giegerich sustained their contention. It was the amended pleadings, setting forth in detail the history of the case of Amann and Hartley, which impelled Justice Lehman to grant judgment.

"It is true," the Lehman opinion reads in part, "that no person is bound to employ any person whom he dislikes, but a combination of persons in control of a monopoly in any trade, whereby they agree that any person incurring the ill-will of some or one of them shall not be employed in his own trade, is a malicious infringement of the rights of others and an unlawful combination."

The system of the United Booking Offices compels all those who appear in its theatres to pay 5 per cent. of their salaries to the inner office and another 5 per cent. to the outer or road office. By the contract the syndicate reserves the right to cancel the entire booking circuit upon the request of any manager. By means of the weekly blacklist this rule has been, it is alleged, effectively enforced.

SHONTS OUT OF CLOVER LEAF

W. L. Ross Elected to Succeed Him as President.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, has resigned as President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western. At a meeting of the Directors yesterday W. L. Ross was elected to succeed him.

Mr. Shonts relinquished his place at the head of the Chicago & Alton, which is owned by the Clover Leaf, a few months ago on the ground that the increasing demands made on his time by the growth of the Interborough made it necessary for him to give up some of his other responsibilities. B. A. Worthington, formerly of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, succeeded him on the Alton.

WILDLY DRIVEN AUTO STRIKES OLD MAN

Youth, Learning to Drive, Speeds Away When His Unskilled Hand Causes Accident.

VICTIM MORTALLY INJURED

Broker Chases the Fugitive in His Car and Catches Him After Going a Mile.

Edward Trautwein, a broker of 302 Broadway, one of the members of the Automobile Club of America, specially designated to keep a watchful eye on violators of the rules of the road, was driving along the Grand Concourse in the Bronx last evening at 9 o'clock when, as he neared Fordham Road, he noticed a car full of young people driving south at what to his trained eye appeared to be fifty miles an hour and zig-zagging as if an inexperienced hand were at the wheel. Then, just at Fordham Road, he saw an old man crossing. He saw the old man hesitate at the sudden approach of the big, speeding car, saw him half turn, confused, and then saw him struck down and run over.

How much injury had been done he did not wait to see, for what he did see was the car full of young people go racing on down the Concourse, and shouts from other drivers and the people on foot did not make them slacken their speed in the least degree. So Mr. Trautwein himself put on speed and gave chase.

A mile down the Concourse, at 172d Street, he caught up with the retreating car and brought it to a halt. He was pretty grim about it and at his orders the young man at the wheel turned obediently and drove slowly ahead of Mr. Trautwein to the Tremont police station.

There the police learned that Kate Macy of 1,911 Summit Avenue, the Bronx, had supplemented the work of Mr. Trautwein by stopping her own car at Fordham Road and having the injured man lifted into it. He was James D. Murphy, 70 years old, a contractor living at 2,363 Morris Avenue, the Bronx. At Fordham Hospital the report was discouraging, and the doctors there do not expect him to live. His left leg was broken, and he had internal injuries.

This word was sent down to the Tremont Station, and they held the young driver of the car on two cahrges, first, for operating the machine without a license, and, second, the graver offense of running away after injuring some one. The youth said he was William Blair, a machinist, of 2,080 Eighth Avenue, and said that he was 20 years old. Before many moments had passed he found himself facing a third charge, for the police had called up the owner of the car.

The records showed that it belonged to Richmond Croskauer of 215 West Ninety-eighth Street. They called him up, and over the telephone he assured the police that Blair had taken the car at 6 o'clock from the Riverside Garage, 208 West 101st Street, and, furthermore, that it had been taken out entirely without his authority. The police no sooner heard this than a grand larceny charge was lodged against Blair.

When Coroner Healy reached the police station he questioned the other four occupants of the car, and then let them go. They were Daniel Garvey, 11 West 172d Street; Mary Smith, 240 West Twentieth Street; Mrs. Mamie McNally of the same address, and John A. Miller of 109 West Ninetieth Street. Miller explained that he was a chauffeur, and that he had been giving Blair a lesson in the art of operating an automobile.

ACTOR'S CAR KILLS A CHILD.

Girl Ran from Mother Directly in Path of Alexander Carr's Auto.

Alexander Carr, the actor, who lives at the Hotel Woodward, was at the Kessler Theatre last evening in Second Avenue at Second Street, with Mrs. Carr and two of their friends, and after the play was over he started down the avenue at the wheel of his own automobile. Just as they were nearing First Street a little dark-haired four-year-old girl, who had been trotting along the sidewalk at her mother's skirt, suddenly sprang out into the street directly in the path of the advancing car.

It was so abrupt that Mr. Carr was powerless to check the machine's advance. The little girl was struck down and one of the heavy wheels passed over her body. She was instantly killed.

The child was Freda Goldman and her home was at 237 East Fifth Street. The wail of Mrs. Yetta Goldman as she crouched down and gathered the body in her arms could be heard far down the street, and people swarmed forward from every direction. But there was no menacing demonstration of any sort, everybody seeming to realize that the accident was unavoidable. They stood an impassive circle around the mother and child, and watched quietly as Mr. Carr became hysterical and Mrs. Carr fainted. When Dr. Phillips came from Bellevue Hospital there was nothing he could do for the child, but he had patients enough to keep him busy in the distracted mother and the no less broken-up people in the automobile.

LATE TORT CLAIMANTS LOSE.

Court Sees No Reason Why Companies Should Keep Offer Open.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman denied yesterday the application for an injunction against the New York City Railways Company and the Reorganization Committee of the Metropolitan Railroad Company restraining them from paying interest on the bonds which were set aside to pay the claims of persons injured by accident before the reorganization took place and while a trial suit brought to have the claimant's rights determined was pending.

When the old companies were declared insolvent in the Federal Court a special master was appointed to hear and determine all claims against them. The special master allowed claims aggregating $1,846,140.80 against the New York City Railways Company for torts and $30,210.79 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Former Justice of the Supreme Court, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Clark Williams, and Charles Benner were appointed as an Accident Creditors' Protective Committee.

While the proceedings were pending a new corporation was organized to purchase the properties under foreclosure. This committee conceded the justice of the claim that upon any reorganization of the properties in the hands of the receivers the holders of the tort claims should receive equal rights of participation with the bondholders, and told the Court that upon the formation of a new company to take over the property of the old companies the privilege of participation would be rendered to the holders of personal injury claims upon the most favorable terms accorded to either of the classes of bonds represented by any of the committees.

The plan offered the right of participation to all tort claimants who should come in and avail themselves of the terms set forth within a period that should be fixed by public notice.

The plaintiffs thereupon contended that there was a breach of trust in that the time fixed by the notice, within three weeks, was so unreasonable as to justify the contention that the tort claimants had received no notice. More than two-thirds of the claimants who had accident claims against the old companies came in, and the Justice says that the plaintiffs have failed to show a single instance where any one who knew of the notice was deceived into thinking that he had lost any rights by failing to deposit his claim at the time originally set.

"In most instances," says the Court, "the excuse is that the claimant could not be found, but if the attorney did not know his claimant's address, and the claimant himself took no steps to protect his interest, I fail to see why the committee was bound to leave its offer open to protect such claimants."

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